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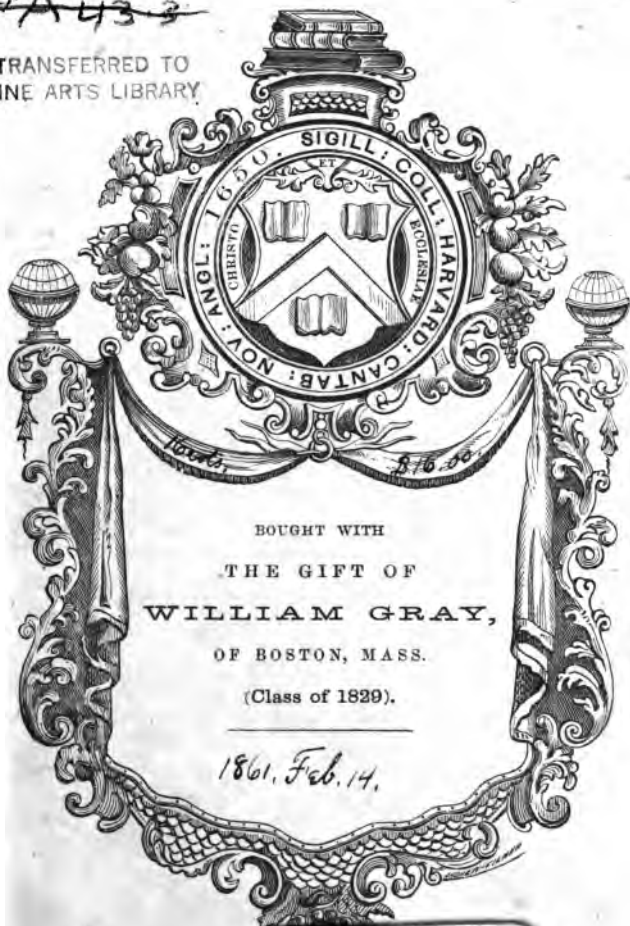
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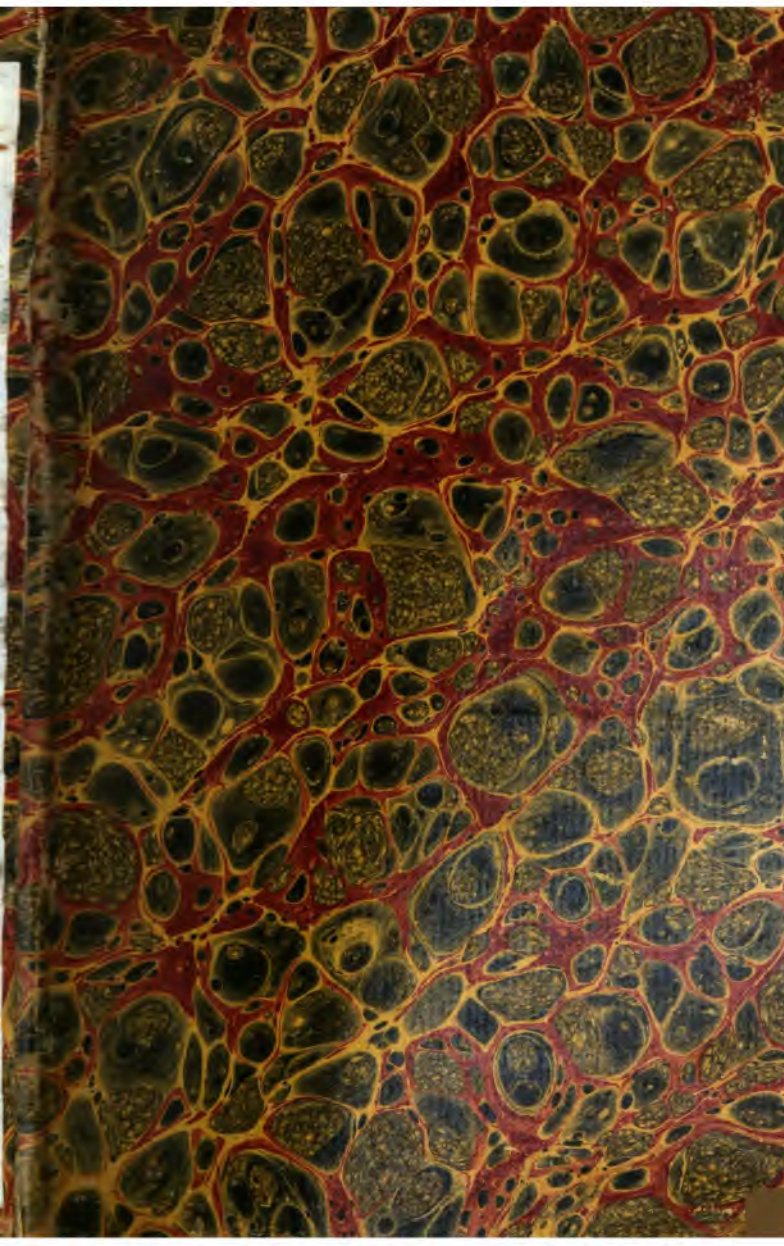


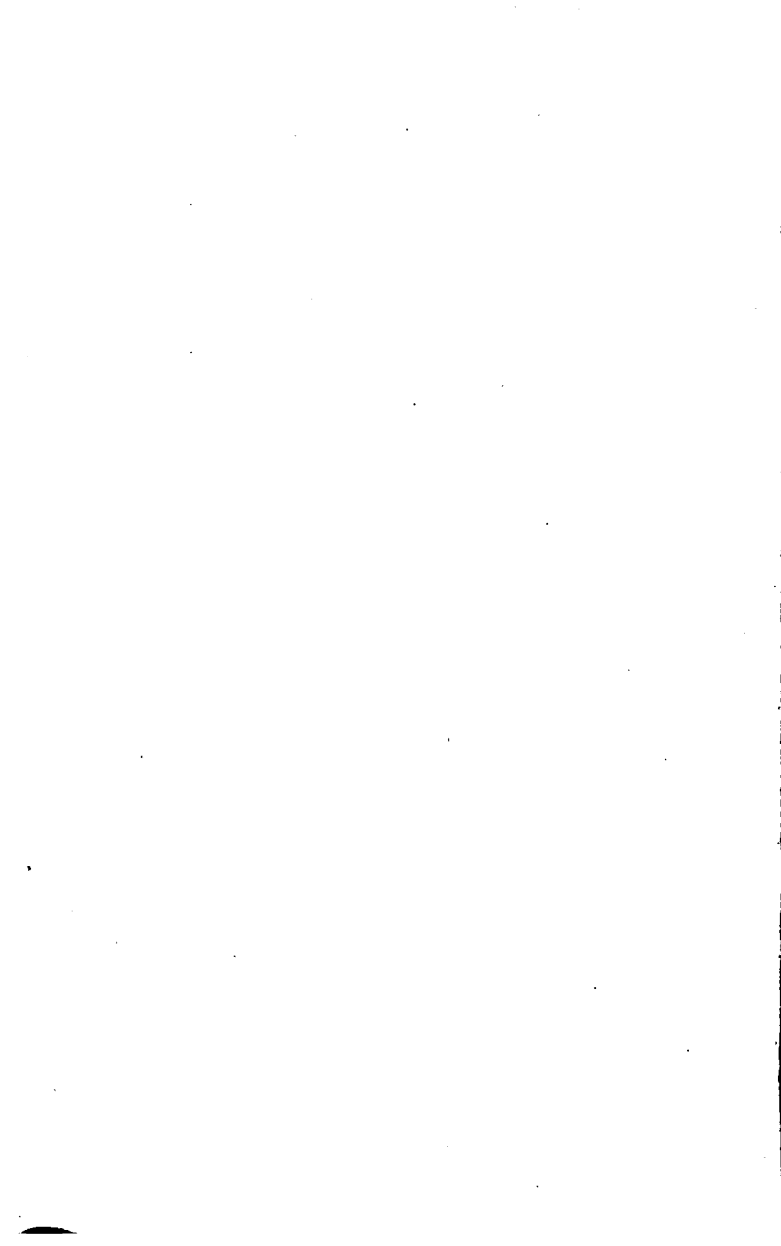
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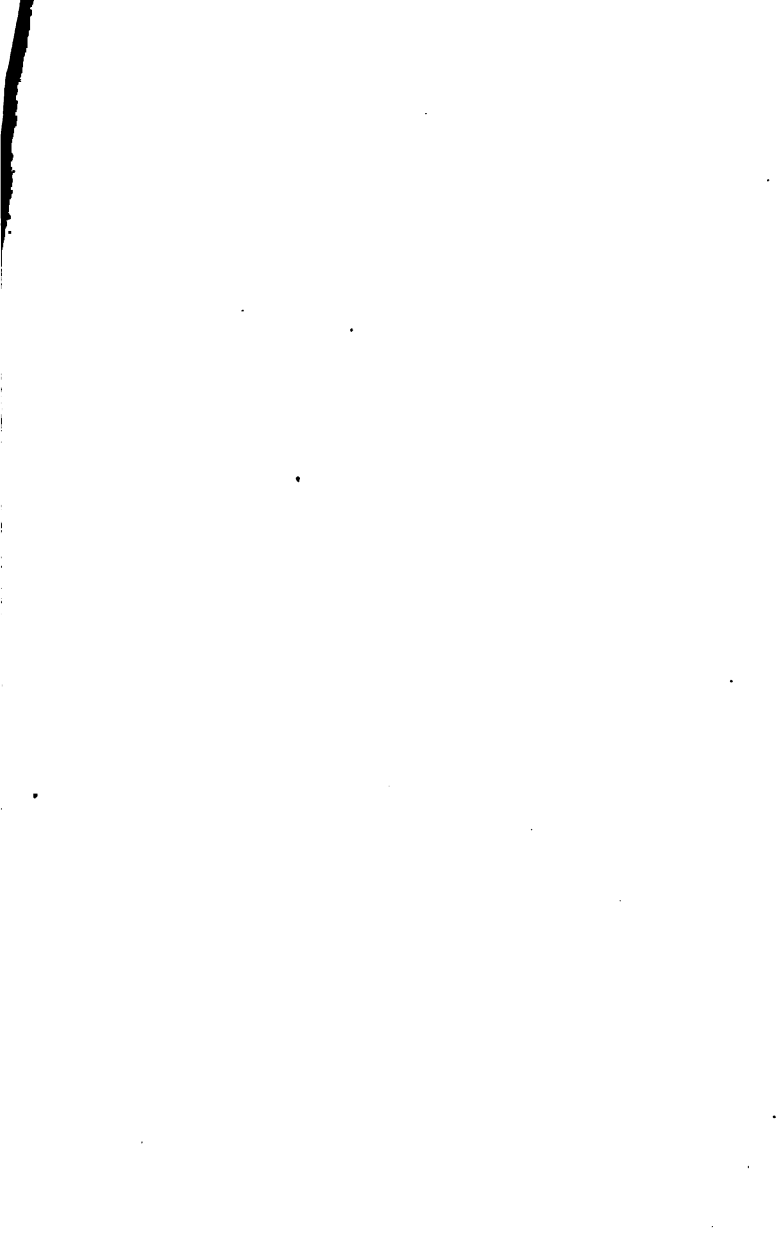
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MUSEUM
OF
PAINTING AND SCULPTURE,
OR
COLLECTION
OF THE PRINCIPAL PICTURES,
STATUES AND BAS-RELIEFS
IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GALLERIES OF EUROPE,
DRAWN AND ETCHED
BY RÉVEIL,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE, CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTICES
BY DUCHESNE SENIOR.

VOLUME I.

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LONDON:
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1828.

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FOGG MUSEUM**

MUSÉE

DE

PEINTURE ET DE SCULPTURE,

OU

RECUEIL

DES PRINCIPAUX TABLEAUX,

STATUES ET BAS-RELIEFS

DES COLLECTIONS PUBLIQUES ET PARTICULIÈRES DE L'EUROPE.

DESSINÉ ET GRAVÉ À L'EAU FORTÉ

PAR RÉVEIL,

AVEC DES NOTICES DESCRIPTIVES, CRITIQUES ET HISTORIQUES,

PAR ^{Jean} DUCHESNE AINÉ.

VOLUME I.

PARIS.

AUDOT, ÉDITEUR,

RUE DES MAÇONS-SORBONNE N° II.

—
1828.



ADVERTISEMENT.

The extent that will be given to this work, the variety of the objects of which it will be composed, and the manner in which its publication is effected, having rendered it impossible for any method of classification to be adopted, care has been taken, on the contrary, to give together compositions of the different schools and of different kinds. The plan already pursued will herefore be continued, namely, in each part will be given a picture of the Italian school; one of one of the German schools; one each of the ancient and modern French schools; next a statue; and the sixth plate will be alternately of one or the other of the above mentioned classes.

The order in which the plates will appear therefore will be in a great degree the result of chance, and cannot be considered as a classification suited to subscribers. We are of opinion that most of them will not leave the work in the same state as it is published; some, probably, will arrange it in the order of masters; others will place the pictures according to the public galleries or private cabinets of which they form a part, and others again will perhaps class them according to the nature of the subjects, and thus form a sacred history, a profane history, or even a fabulous history.

In order to form these divers classifications, it will be necessary to unstitch the parts and take out the engra-

vings from their cover. If then an accident should occur to derange the order that may have been adopted; or if it be wished to change the method to which preference may at first have been given, it would be a tiresome task to assort the notices with the engravings to which they belong. With a view to obviate this inconvenience, care has been taken to place at the bottom of the page, on the right, a number which is the same on the engraving and the notice. This number, which merely indicates the order in which the plate appeared, will be useful, 1^{stly}, to ascertain whether there are errors; 2^{dly}, to apply for errors to be rectified in case there are any; 3^{dly}, to serve for reference, in case of necessity, from one notice to another; 4^{thly}, to give a more precise and clear indication in the tables that will be published at the end of the work.

As to the capital letter which sometimes follows this number, it is a mark customary in typography to assist in finding out and classing the whole sheets; but can in no case be of service to subscribers.

It is likewise necessary to announce that each temporary volume will consist of twelve parts and an appendix, which, to complete the volume, will contain three portraits of painters with an historical and critical notice upon each of them; and moreover two tables, the one in the order of the parts, and the other in alphabetical order, in which will be given the designation of the subjects, the NAMES OF ARTISTS and those of the *galleries or collections*. Similar appendixes will be published after the twenty-fourth part, the thirty-sixth, and so on, after each multiple of the number twelve.

These appended parts will bear the numbers 12 *bis*, 24 *bis*, 36 *bis*, etc., and will be the same price as the others, the surplus of the text occasioning the same expense as that of an ordinary part consisting of six plates. It is also in these parts that the notices will be given upon the schools and collections which were promised in the prospectus.

The editors of the Museum eagerly embrace this opportunity to return their thanks to the public for the favorable reception given to their work, and to assure them of their unremitting efforts to continue it with the same care as they have hitherto done. They are desirous also of acknowledging the obligations they are under to several persons who have readily afforded them the aid of their intelligence and counsel. On some occasions they have made use of the notes collected by the late M. Joseph Lavallée, formerly secretary of the administration of the Paris Museum.

The designs of several compositions that have never been engraved, have arrived from different foreign countries, and if the parts already published have presented pictures of the first merit, those to come will possess equal interest by offering to the view subjects unknown to most of the subscribers.

Some persons have imagined that our work might be considered a continuation of the *Annales du Musée et de l'École moderne des Beaux-Arts*, published by the late M. Landon; and others have regarded it as a mere copy of that publication. Both these opinions are erroneous. Our Museum is formed upon a plan altogether different;

and if the parts already published do contain some pictures which have likewise appeared in M. Landon's work, it is because in some cases we both have derived our information from the same source; but even in these instances we have neither copied the engravings nor the text of the *Annales du Musée*.

In M. Landon's work there are several architectural plans, large vignettes, and designs that have appeared at the Exhibitions; but it contains none of the pictures of the foreign museums, except some of those which political occurrences brought for a short time to Paris. In our Museum, on the contrary, all the collections of Europe will be laid under contribution, and subscribers will find in the MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE a selection of the pictures and statues of the most celebrated galleries and the most humble collections, provided that the composition is fine, the artist has merit, and the work is authentic.

It will therefore be in reality an EUROPEAN MUSEUM, AN UNIVERSAL GALLERY, since, in the perusal of the parts, the traveller will refresh his memory by a view of the most remarkable objects he may have seen at the Museum of the Vatican, that of the Capitol, and in the churches of Rome; at the Museum of Naples, in the gallery of Florence, in the cities of Bologna, Parma and Modena, in the palace of St. Mark at Venice, in the gallery of the Belvedere, and in those of prince Esterhazy and the prince de Liechtenstein at Vienna; in the Dresden gallery, so rich in Italian pictures by the acquisition of the duke of Modena's collection; in the glyptographic and pynacographic

collections of Munich, which now contain the pictures of the Dusseldorff gallery, formed with such great care by the elector palatine, as well as in the extensive collection of pictures that embellish the palace of Schleisheim. He will also find in it pictures of the highest merit, taken from the gallery of Sans-Souci and the new palace at Potsdam, as well as some of those of the ancient Italian school, collected at such immense expence by M. Soly, and recently purchased by the king of Prussia. He will likewise meet with pictures of the Museums of Amsterdam and the Hague. England also will furnish her contingent, and in the work will figure some antiques taken from the British Museum and the galleries of the duke of Bedford and the marquis of Lansdown; the king's pictures at Buckingham-House and Windsor Castle, and some of those of the marquis of Stafford's and Earl-Grosvenor's collections.

France, in her turn, will not be forgotten. The work will present the most important objects in the Museums of the Louvre and the Luxembourg, as well as several pictures of the galleries of the duchess of Berry, the duke of Orleans and marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia; the cabinet of the marquis de Sommariva, and other collections.



AVIS.

L'étendue que doit avoir cet ouvrage, la variété des objets qui doivent le composer, et la manière dont se fait la publication, n'ayant pu permettre d'adopter une méthode quelconque de classification, on a eu soin, au contraire, de donner ensemble des compositions d'école et de nature différentes. Ainsi qu'on l'a déjà fait, on continuera par la suite à placer dans chaque livraison un tableau de l'école d'Italie, un de l'une des écoles germaniques, un des écoles françaises ancienne et moderne, puis une statue; enfin la sixième planche se trouvera alternativement de l'une ou de l'autre des classes précédemment indiquées.

C'est donc presque le hasard qui donne l'ordre dans lequel paraissent les planches, et il ne peut être considéré comme une classification convenable aux souscripteurs : nous pensons bien que la plupart d'entre eux ne laisseront pas l'ouvrage tel qu'il a paru; les uns, probablement, le rangeront par ordre de maîtres, d'autres placeront les tableaux comme ils se trouvent dans les galeries publiques ou dans les cabinets particuliers dont ils font partie, d'autres enfin voudront peut-être classer les sujets par matière, et former ainsi une histoire sainte, une histoire profane, ou bien une histoire de la fable.

Pour établir ces diverses classifications, on sera dans l'obligation de découdre les cahiers et de retirer les gra-

vures de leur enveloppe. Si alors un accident venait à bouleverser l'ordre qu'on aurait adopté, ou bien si on voulait changer la méthode à laquelle on aurait d'abord donné la préférence, ce serait une chose fatigante que de réunir les notices avec les gravures auxquelles elles appartiennent. Afin d'obvier à cet inconvénient on a eu soin de placer en bas, à droite, un numéro qui se trouve répété sur la gravure et sur la notice. Ce numéro, qui indique seulement l'ordre dans lequel la planche a paru, sera utile, 1^o pour vérifier s'il y a erreur; 2^o pour réclamer dans le cas où il y en aurait; 3^o pour servir de renvoi, en cas de besoin, d'une notice à une autre; 4^o enfin pour donner une indication plus précise et plus facile dans les tables qui seront publiées à la fin de l'ouvrage.

Quant à la lettre majuscule qui suit quelquefois ce numéro, c'est une signature d'usage en typographie pour reconnaître et classer les feuilles entières; mais elle ne peut, dans aucun cas, servir à rien pour les souscripteurs.

Il est encore nécessaire d'annoncer que chaque volume provisoire se trouvera composé de douze livraisons et d'une annexe qui complétera le volume et contiendra trois portraits de peintres avec une notice historique et critique sur chacun d'eux, plus deux tables, l'une dans l'ordre des livraisons, l'autre par ordre alphabétique, et où seront relatés, la désignation des sujets, les Noms d'Artistes et ceux des *galeries ou cabinets*. De semblables annexes seront publiées après la vingt-quatrième, la trente-sixième livraison et ainsi de suite, après chaque multiple du nombre douze.

Ces livraisons annexes porteront les chiffres 12 *bis*,

24 *bis*, 36 *bis*, etc., et seront du même prix que les autres, le surplus du texte occasionnant les mêmes frais que ceux d'une livraison ordinaire composée de 6 planches. C'est aussi dans ces livraisons que seront placées les notices sur les écoles et les collections qui ont été promises dans le Prospectus.

Les coopérateurs de ce Musée saisissent avec empressement cette occasion pour remercier le public de l'accueil qu'il a bien voulu faire à leur ouvrage, et l'assurer du zèle qu'ils mettront à le continuer avec autant de soin qu'ils l'ont fait jusqu'à ce jour. Ils veulent aussi tâcher de s'acquitter des obligations qu'ils ont contractées envers plusieurs personnes qui ont bien voulu les aider de leurs lumières et de leurs conseils. Ils se sont servis, dans quelques occasions, des notes recueillies par feu M. Joseph Lavallée, ancien secrétaire de l'administration du Musée de Paris, ainsi que d'autres renseignemens qui leur ont été donnés par plusieurs amateurs.

Les dessins de plusieurs compositions qui n'ont jamais été gravées sont déjà parvenus de plusieurs pays étrangers, et si les premières livraisons ont présenté des tableaux du premier mérite, les suivantes auront un égal intérêt en offrant des sujets inconnus à la plupart des souscripteurs.

Quelques personnes ont cru voir dans cet ouvrage une continuation des Annales du Musée et de l'École moderne des Beaux-Arts, publiées par feu M. Landon; d'autres ont cru que c'en était seulement une copie : ces deux opinions sont également inexactes. Notre publication est faite sur un plan tout-à-fait différent; et si dans

les livraisons déjà publiées il se trouve en effet quelques tableaux qui ont également paru dans l'ouvrage de M. Landon, c'est que tous deux nous avons quelquefois puisé à la même source; mais dans ces circonstances mêmes nous n'avons copié ni les gravures ni le texte des Annales du Musée.

Dans l'ouvrage de M. Landon on trouve plusieurs projets d'architecture, de grandes vignettes, et des dessins exposés aux Salons; mais il ne s'y trouve aucun tableau des Musées étrangers, si ce n'est quelques-uns de ceux que des circonstances politiques ont amenés passagèrement à Paris. Dans notre Musée, au contraire, il ne se trouve aucun projet d'architecture, et toutes les collections de l'Europe seront mises à contribution. Les souscripteurs trouveront donc dans le MUSÉE DE PEINTURE ET DE SCULPTURE un choix de tableaux et de statues des galeries les plus célèbres et des cabinets les plus modestes, pourvu que la composition soit belle, que l'auteur ait du mérite, et que l'ouvrage soit authentique.

Ce sera donc réellement un MUSÉE EUROPÉEN, une GALERIE UNIVERSELLE, puisque, en parcourant les livraisons, le voyageur y retrouvera des souvenirs de ce qu'il aura vu de plus remarquable au Musée du Vatican, au Musée capitolin, et dans les églises de Rome; au Musée de Naples, dans la galerie de Florence, dans les villes de Bologne, Parme, Modène, au palais de Saint-Marc à Venise; dans la galerie du Belvédère, et dans celles des princes Esterhasi et de Liechtenstein à Vienne; dans la galerie de Dresde, si riche en tableaux italiens par l'acquisition de ceux qu'avait réunis le duc de Modène; dans la glyptothèque

et la pynacothèque de Munich, où se trouvent maintenant les tableaux de la galerie de Dusseldorff, formée avec tant de soin par l'électeur palatin, ainsi que dans la nombreuse réunion des tableaux qui décorent le palais de Schleissheim. On y verra aussi des tableaux du plus grand mérite, tirés de la galerie de Sans-Souci et du palais neuf à Potsdam, ainsi que quelques uns de ceux de l'ancienne école d'Italie, réunis avec tant de dépense par M. Soly, et dont le roi de Prusse a fait l'acquisition depuis peu. On y trouvera également des tableaux des Musées d'Amsterdam et de La Haye : l'Angleterre fournira aussi son contingent, et on verra figurer dans l'ouvrage quelques antiquités tirées du British Museum, des galeries du duc de Bedford et du marquis de Lansdown; des tableaux du roi à Buckingham-House et au château de Windsor, puis quelques uns de ceux des collections du marquis de Stafford et du comte de Grosvenor. La France enfin ne sera pas oubliée, et l'ouvrage présentera les objets les plus importants des Musées du Louvre et du Luxembourg, ainsi que plusieurs tableaux des Galeries de LL. RR. AA. Mgr le duc d'Orléans, de madame la duchesse de Berry; des cabinets de M. le maréchal duc de Dalmatie; de M. de Sommariva et autres.



NOTICE

HISTORIQUE ET CRITIQUE

SUR

SALVATOR ROSA.

Fils d'un arpenteur de Renella près de Naples, Salvator Rosa naquit en 1615; son père le plaça dans un collège, avec l'intention de lui faire suivre l'étude des lois; mais un goût prononcé et de grandes dispositions pour la peinture entraînaient le jeune Salvator à dessiner sans maître, des vaisseaux, des ports de mer, des paysages; il pressait continuellement son père pour lui faire apprendre le dessin. Paul Greco, son oncle, lui donnait en cachette quelques conseils et des modèles; enfin il lui fut permis d'étudier avec son beau-frère François Francanzano.

Tout en continuant ses classes, Salvator Rosa n'ayant plus de raison pour se cacher, avait charbonné tous les murs de la maison paternelle, et cependant il trouvait encore le temps d'étudier la musique; mais, à l'âge de 17 ans, Rosa perdit son père, et se trouva sans aucune ressource. Son beau-frère, peu fortuné, ne pouvait l'aider que fort peu, et le jeune artiste en était réduit à exposer sur la place publique quelques copies qu'il avait faites. Lanfranc ayant remarqué du talent dans ces études en acheta, et les paya plus qu'on ne lui demandait. Francanzano, élève de Ribera, conduisit Salvator Rosa chez son maître; la manière dont il y chanta quelques ariettes en s'accompagnant du luth lui gagna l'amitié de ce peintre, et

c'est alors qu'il reçut véritablement de grandes leçons qui le mirent par la suite dans le cas de se distinguer. Mais il eut encore quelque peine à trouver de l'occupation, et il travaillait à Rome pour des brocanteurs, lorsqu'un de ses camarades, attaché au cardinal Brancacci, lui proposa de partir avec cette éminence pour son évêché de Viterbe. Rosa trouva à l'occasion de se faire connaître, et il fit pour l'église *della Morte* un grand tableau représentant l'Incrédulité de saint Thomas. Lié d'amitié avec le poète Abati, il resta quelques années à Viterbe, et prit ensuite congé du cardinal pour retourner dans sa patrie, où il se trouva lors de la révolte de Masaniello en 1646; la part qu'il prit à cet événement lui fit craindre le ressentiment du vice-roi, et il se retira à Rome, dont le séjour lui parut plus convenable.

Il se lia dans cette ville avec plusieurs jeunes gens, et partageait son temps entre les travaux et les plaisirs, prenant alternativement le luth, la plume et le pinceau. Il fit des vers, des comédies, des satires, et fut un des principaux champions des bruyans plaisirs du carnaval. Sa fortune s'accroissait comme sa réputation, et le prince Mathias de Médicis l'appela à Florence, où il fit de nombreux travaux qui lui furent bien payés, puisque pendant un séjour de près de neuf années à Florence il gagna environ 9,000 écus. Mais il sut également les dépenser : sa maison était une académie de plaisir; il y donnait des repas dans lesquels on trouvait autant d'originalité que dans ses tableaux. Ils étaient souvent composés de mets d'une seule nature; un jour la table n'était couverte que de rôtis, une autre fois on ne servait que des ragoûts, ou bien rien que des pâtés.

Salvator Rosa alla passer quelque temps à Volterra, à Barbajano et à Monteruosoli, dans la famille Maffei; c'est là qu'il composa la plupart de ses satires, qui ont été imprimées et sont fort recherchées, l'une sur la musique, d'autres sur la poésie, la peinture, la guerre et l'envie. Rosa étant retourné à

Florence prendre congé de la cour, il partit pour Rome, où il se fixa jusqu'à la fin de sa vie, en 1673.

Salvator Rosa ayant fait des études, ce qui était fort rare à cette époque parmi les artistes, se servait de son esprit et de son enjouement pour dire quelquefois des choses piquantes, et faire sentir aux autres le ridicule de leur procédé. On raconte que l'Académie de Saint-Luc, à Rome, ayant refusé d'admettre dans son sein un peintre qui exerçait en même temps la chirurgie, Rosa leur dit : *Vous avez grand tort de ne pas le recevoir, car il pourrait vous rendre quelquefois service en remettant les membres aux figures qu'on estropie journellement ici.*

Habitué à plaisanter sur tout, il trouva encore moyen de rire lorsqu'on lui parlait des craintes que devait lui inspirer sa conduite passée, et il prétendait que son nom était un gage assuré de son salut, Dieu ne pouvant permettre au démon de s'emparer d'un *Sauveur*. Il avait vécu long-temps avec une Florentine dont il avait eu plusieurs enfans, et qui se nommait Lucrece, mais dont la conduite était loin de répondre à l'idée que fait naître ce nom : on le pressait d'épouser cette femme ; mais connaissant sa conduite et la bassesse de son origine, il avait peine à consentir à un tel mariage : cependant ses amis et son confesseur, réunis pour le déterminer, l'un d'eux lui dit avec effusion : *Salvator, il faut faire cela si vous voulez aller en paradis.* — *Ah !* répondit-il, *si on ne peut aller au paradis sans cornes, il faut bien le faire.*

Il est assez singulier de voir qu'un homme d'un esprit aussi enjoué dans ses poésies ait montré quelque chose de si âpre dans ses tableaux. Il n'a choisi dans les campagnes que des sites sauvages ; il ne peint que d'arides déserts, de tristes rochers ; il choisit les plus affreux, et s'ils ne le sont pas, ils le deviennent par la manière dont il les rend. En admirant ses paysages pittoresques, on ne désire jamais d'habiter de pareilles demeures ; en les regardant on pense à ces chemins écartés de toute habitation, où l'on ne passe jamais la nuit ; que le jour on traverse

IV NOTICE HISTORIQUE ET CRIT. SUR SALVATOR ROSA.
avec rapidité, et sur lesquels on trouve exposés les restes de quelques brigands.

Salvator Rosa a formé plusieurs élèves, dont aucun n'a obtenu de renommée, pas même son fils Auguste Rosa. On connaît de lui 145 tableaux peints à l'huile, et dont le catalogue se trouve dans l'ouvrage publié par Lady Morgan, en 2 vol. in-8°. Il s'est aussi occupé à graver, et on a de sa main 86 eaux-fortes d'une pointe fine et spirituelle; en les voyant même on se persuaderait difficilement que le peintre avait une couleur sombre et vigoureuse, tant sa gravure est légère.

Les principaux graveurs qui ont travaillé d'après lui sont Goupy, Audran, Le Bas, Pond, Preisler, Earlom, Ravenet et Strange.

NOTICE
HISTORIQUE ET CRITIQUE
SUR
ADRIEN VAN OSTADE.

Né à Lubeck en 1610, Adrien van Ostade quitta fort jeune sa ville natale pour se rendre à Harlem, où il entra dans l'école de François Hals, peintre en assez grande réputation. Il se lia d'amitié avec Adrien Brauwer, et après l'avoir consolé dans les tourmens que lui occasionaient l'avarice et la cupidité de son maître, il l'engagea à le quitter et à tirer parti de son talent pour son propre compte.

Après être resté long-temps à Harlem, l'approche des troupes françaises, en 1672, alarma van Ostade au point de le déterminer à vendre ses meubles et ses effets pour retourner dans son pays se mettre à l'abri des événemens de la guerre. Passant par Amsterdam pour s'y embarquer, Constantin Senneport, amateur, l'engagea à rester chez lui quelque temps, et lui fit entrevoir les avantages qu'il trouverait en se fixant dans une ville où ses ouvrages étaient fort estimés. Ostade en effet ne quitta plus la capitale de la Hollande, et, malgré son assiduité au travail, il eut bien de la peine à satisfaire tous ceux qui lui faisaient quelques demandes.

Taillasson, dans ses *Observations sur quelques grands peintres*, dit avec raison, en parlant des tableaux et du talent d'Ostade, que « ses héros sont des ouvriers, des paysans hollandais, des buveurs, des fumeurs, des joueurs; parmi eux il semble avoir choisi ceux dont les formes étaient plus visiblement

basses ; les compagnes qu'il leur a données sont toujours bien dignes d'eux. Quelquefois il les peint dansant au bruit discordant d'un violon de village. Souvent il les offre au milieu de leur ménage ; c'est là qu'il a rendu avec une vérité frappante, avec une sorte d'enthousiasme, l'intérieur d'un ménage de paysan, où le père, la mère, la grand'mère et une nichée d'enfans bien laids, bien sales, bien morveux, mangent, couchent, satisfont à tous les besoins de la nature, entassés dans la même chambre, où sont confondus les outils de leur profession, de leur cuisine et de leur parure. On ne saurait cependant mettre plus de chaleur, plus d'harmonie, de lumière et de couleur qu'il en a mis dans ces asiles pittoresques. »

« Si on cherchait les principes de l'ignoble, on les trouverait dans ses figures ; elles sont courtes, leurs gestes sont bas, leurs têtes sont grosses ; dans leurs visages hâlés dominent toujours des nez rouges, gros par le bout, étroits dans le haut ; elles ont de petits yeux bordés d'écarlates enfoncés et bien près l'un de l'autre, de grandes bouches de travers, bien loin du nez, et dont la lèvre inférieure avance plus que l'autre ; un menton qui vient encore plus en avant, et qui mène à un cou où l'on rencontre plusieurs mentons encore, chemin charmant conduisant vers d'autres appas qu'il est bien permis de se dispenser de décrire. »

« Les figures principales de van Ostade sont toujours les plus laides. On serait tenté de croire que parmi les humains qu'il peignait, la laideur était en grande considération, et l'on serait autorisé à imaginer que si quelque divinité jalouse eût voulu exciter parmi eux une sanglante guerre, et jeter au milieu de leur assemblée une pomme de discorde, elle aurait écrit dessus : *A la plus laide.* »

Cette critique plaisante n'empêchera pas d'admirer les tableaux d'Ostade, à cause de leur originalité ; ses personnages intéressent malgré leurs vilaines formes : on ne chercherait pas à faire société avec ses modèles, mais on les voit avec plaisir. C'est

un de ses caractères distinctifs d'être de tous les peintres celui qui excite le plus à rire. Ses figures ont des formes triviales, mais elles n'ont pas l'air d'avoir un mauvais naturel; elles sont spirituelles, inspirent la gaité et non pas l'effroi, et l'on ne craindrait pas de les rencontrer sur une grande route, comme celles que l'on voit dans les tableaux de Salvator Rosa.

Un reproche qu'on peut faire à van Ostade, c'est d'avoir quelquefois placé son point de vue trop haut, de sorte que ses chambres paraissent bizarres, et seraient même ridicules s'il n'avait su remplir de grands espaces par quelques détails intéressants. La beauté du coloris est un des principaux mérites de cet habile maître; et aucun peintre, de tous les genres et de toutes les nations, n'a été coloriste plus fin et plus harmonieux que lui.

Le nombre de tableaux et de dessins qu'a faits van Ostade ne l'a pas empêché de s'occuper aussi de la gravure; on a de lui une suite de cinquante pièces représentant des scènes familières; quelques figures isolées et des têtes d'étude, dans lesquelles on retrouve le même mérite et les mêmes bizarreries que dans ses tableaux. Sa pointe, sans être soignée, est cependant fine et spirituelle.

Adrien van Ostade mourut à Amsterdam en 1685, âgé de 75 ans; il eut pour élève son frère Isaac van Ostade, qui mourut jeune, et dont les tableaux lui ont été quelquefois attribués; Jean van Goyen, dont il épousa la fille; et Jean Steen qui, en imitant son maître pour la trivialité de ses sujets, ne leur a pas conservé autant de modestie.

Parmi les graveurs qui ont travaillé d'après lui on remarque Blooteling, Suyderhoef, C. de Visscher, G. Fr. Schimdt, Le Bas et Chenu.



NOTICE

HISTORIQUE ET CRITIQUE

SUR

EUSTACHE LE SUEUR.

Michel-Ange, Titien et Léonard de Vinci, qui vécurent près d'un siècle, ont laissé des productions justement admirées, et leur nom est toujours cité de la manière la plus honorable; mais une aussi longue existence n'est pas nécessaire pour arriver à une semblable célébrité, puisqu'on parle avec autant d'éloge de Raphaël, de Lucas de Leyde, de Paul Potter et de Le Sueur, qui n'atteignirent pas leur quarantième année, et laissèrent pourtant de nombreux tableaux justement admirés. Les travaux de Le Sueur, loin de le conduire aux honneurs et à la fortune qu'il aurait dû en attendre, l'ont laissé dans un état voisin du besoin : ses contemporains semblaient faire peu d'attention à son mérite, et on croyait trop payer ses travaux en lui donnant à peine le nécessaire.

Eustache Le Sueur, né à Paris en 1617, reçut de son père, sculpteur peu connu, les principes du dessin; mais les dispositions naturelles qu'il montra pour la peinture devinrent un motif suffisant pour quitter l'atelier de son père et entrer dans l'école de Vouet, où il se trouva avec Mignard et Le Brun. On ne sait rien de particulier sur la jeunesse de cet artiste, si ce n'est qu'il ne fit aucun voyage en Italie, et qu'il se forma par l'étude des statues antiques, par celle des tableaux de Raphaël qui se trouvaient à Paris, et par les estampes gravées d'après ses plus grands ouvrages.

Le Sueur se maria en 1642, à l'âge de 25 ans; mais il n'eut probablement pas d'enfans, et il s'occupa de divers travaux, dont les plus importans sont les vingt-deux tableaux de la vie de saint Bruno, qu'il peignit dans le cloître des Chartreux, pendant les années 1645 à 1648. Ceux qui aiment à trouver partout du merveilleux et du romanesque ont prétendu que si ces tableaux lui avaient été peu payés, c'est que Le Sueur les fit pour acquitter sa dette envers les Chartreux où, quelques années auparavant, il avait trouvé un asile assuré contre les poursuites qu'il craignait, à cause d'un duel dans lequel il aurait dangereusement blessé son adversaire. Un récit aussi absurde ne mérite aucune foi, et une preuve irrécusable de la modicité des prix qu'on accordait aux travaux de Le Sueur se trouve dans l'*Isographie des hommes célèbres*, où on a rapporté une quittance de cent livres pour le prix d'un tableau de l'autel de la Madeleine. Cette pièce est datée de la fin de 1651, lorsque le peintre avait acquis sa trente-cinquième année. La quittance étant faite au nom de dom Anselme, on peut présumer que le tableau dont il est question est un de ceux qu'il fit dans cette année pour l'abbaye de Marmoutiers, près de Tours. Il fut encore chargé de plusieurs tableaux pour l'église de Saint-Gervais; on ignore en quelle année.

Le Sueur, ainsi que tous les peintres de Paris, faisait partie de l'Académie de Saint-Luc. Lors de l'établissement de l'Académie royale de peinture, en 1648, il fut un des douze anciens, c'est-à-dire un de ceux qui devaient professer pendant un mois chaque année.

Il fut chargé de peindre, en 1647, pour la compagnie des orfèvres, le tableau que les syndics présentaient tous les ans, au mois de mai, à l'église cathédrale de Paris, et dont on parle souvent sous la dénomination de *mai de Notre-Dame*. Ce tableau, représentant saint Paul faisant brûler les livres des gentils, est un chef-d'œuvre qui place Le Sueur à côté du peintre illustre dont se glorifie la ville de Rome. C'est avec raison qu'on a

nommé Le Sueur le *Raphaël de la France*, car aucun peintre plus que lui n'a ressemblé à ce prince de la peinture, par la sagesse et la grandeur de ses compositions, par l'art de jeter les draperies et d'en disposer les plis avec noblesse et simplicité : comme Raphaël, il sut varier ses airs de tête, suivant l'état, l'âge et le caractère des personnages; comme lui, il sut bien rendre les affections de l'ame; et de même que lui, il ne posséda pas cette vigueur de ton et cette entente parfaite du clair-obscur, qui ont été le partage des écoles vénitienne et flamande; mais il n'eut pas dans son dessin l'extrême pureté qui fait le principal mérite de Raphaël.

Ainsi que l'ont déjà fait remarquer Lévêque et Taillasson, les compositions de Le Sueur sont simples et majestueuses; rien d'inutile n'y est amené pour faire des contrastes, pour établir de beaux groupes, pour étonner le spectateur par le fracas d'une scène théâtrale; ses peintures sont composées et dessinées avec tant de goût qu'on croirait qu'elles ne sont que l'ouvrage de l'art; elles paraissent si vraies qu'elles semblent prises d'après nature : ce qui a manqué à Le Sueur pour donner à son talent tout le développement dont il était susceptible, est d'avoir eu, comme Le Brun, de grands travaux à exécuter.

La pureté des mœurs de Le Sueur et la douceur de son caractère lui attirèrent l'estime de tout le monde; mais ses talens lui susciterent des envieux, tandis que sa modestie et son exacte probité l'empêchèrent de chercher à s'appuyer de puissans protecteurs; cependant il fut aimé de M. Lambert de Thorigny, qui l'occupa pendant onze années à peindre divers appartemens de son hôtel. Il avait à peine terminé ses travaux, lorsqu'au mois de mai 1655 il mourut à la suite d'une maladie de langueur, augmentée peut-être par les tourmens que pouvait lui occasioner un ancien émule devenu son rival heureux; c'est du moins ce qu'on peut augurer de la phrase de Félibien, qui dit : « Sa trop grande passion pour l'art, le désir de la gloire, et une application trop assidue au travail pour

IV NOTICE HIST. ET CRIT. SUR EUSTACHE LE SUEUR.

surpasser les autres peintres qui avaient plus de réputation, lui firent faire de si grands efforts d'esprit qu'il épuisa bientôt toutes ses forces. » C'est donc à tort qu'on a prétendu que ses jours avaient été abrégés ; on aurait pu dire seulement, sans cesser d'être vrai, que le chagrin qu'on lui causa empoisonna ses jours.

Le Sueur fut enterré à Saint-Étienne-du-Mont. Florent Le Comte rapporte au sujet de sa mort une anecdote qu'il raconte avec une naïveté qui doit donner à réfléchir, disant que « Le Brun, pénétré de son mérite et de ses vertus, ne put s'empêcher de dire, en apprenant sa mort, que *la France avait perdu en lui un des plus rares génies de l'Europe*, ce qui, ajoute-t-il encore, surprit fort les élèves de M. Le Brun, qui savaient que huit jours auparavant il le craignait plus qu'il ne l'aimait. » C'est cependant encore une erreur de penser que des méchants aient poursuivi la réputation de Le Sueur jusque dans son tombeau, en mutilant plusieurs de ses tableaux du cloître des Chartreux ; il est plus naturel de croire que des ignorans, des gens grossiers aient détérioré ces précieuses peintures, comme il arrive si souvent de voir mutiler les statues qui décorent les jardins publics.

Le Sueur, qui aurait tant influé sur l'école française s'il eût vécu plus long-temps, n'a pas formé d'autres élèves que ses trois frères, Pierre, Philippe et Antoine Le Sueur, qui n'ont acquis aucune célébrité, et Thomas Gouslai, son beau-frère, qui l'a aidé quelquefois dans plusieurs de ses tableaux.

Les compositions gravées d'après lui passent le nombre de 112 ; Gérard et Benoît Audran, Étienne et Bernard Picard, Fr. Chauveau, Duchange, Duflos, Bartholozzi, Audouin, R. U. Massard, et Henri Laurent, sont les principaux graveurs qui aient travaillé d'après lui.





Salv. Rosa p.

SALVATOR ROSA.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

SALVATOR ROSA.

Salvator Rosa, who was born in 1615, was the son of a surveyor in Calabria, near Naples. His father placed him in a college, with a view to his education of having him educated for the law; but a decided and remarkable aptness for painting led young Salvator to forsake his studies, and to devote himself to portraits and landscapes with extraordinary success. His father was continually urging his family to send him to some university, but his uncle, who was a painter, gave him the necessary encouragement, and at length he was permitted to study under the name of Francesco, his brother-in-law.

At the same time that he pursued his regular studies, Salvator began, having no longer reason for concealment, to sketch all the walls of his father's house, and yet he still found time to study classical literature; but at the age of seventeen he lost his father, and remained himself without the means of subsistence. His brother-in-law, who was far from rich, could afford but a very little assistance, and the young artist was reduced to the necessity of offering for sale in the public streets a few pictures that he had taken. Lanfranc having discerned talent in the productions bought some of them, for which he paid a handsome price, and he was asked to accompany him, as a pupil of his, to Rome. Lanfranc introduced Rosa to his master, by the recommendation of which he acquired some arriettas, accompanying him with the date, he acquired the friendship of that painter, and then it was that



HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

SALVATOR ROSA.

Salvator Rosa, who was born in 1615, was the son of a surveyor of Renella, near Naples. His father placed him in a college, with the intention of having him educated for the law; but a decided taste and remarkable aptness for painting led young Salvator to design ships, sea-ports and landscapes without the aid of a master, and he was continually urging his father to let him learn drawing. Paul Greco, his uncle, gave him instructions and models in secret; and at length he was permitted to study under Francis Francanzano, his brother-in-law.

At the same time that he pursued his regular studies, Salvator Rosa, having no longer reason for concealment, daubed all the walls of his father's house, and yet he still found time to apply himself to music; but at the age of seventeen Rosa lost his father, and found himself without the means of subsistence. His brother-in-law, who was far from rich, could afford him very little assistance, and the young artist was reduced to the necessity of offering for sale in the public streets a few copies that he had taken. Lanfranc having discerned talent in these productions bought some of them, for which he paid a higher price than he was asked. Francanzano, a pupil of Ribera, introduced Salvator Rosa to his master; by the manner in which he sung some ariettas, accompanying them with the lute, he acquired the friendship of that painter, and then it was that

he received those valuable lessons which enabled him subsequently to distinguish himself. But he had still some difficulty in finding employment, and was labouring at Rome for brokers, when one of his companions attached to the household of cardinal Brancacci, proposed to him to accompany his eminence to his palace at Viterbo. Rosa there found an opportunity of making himself known, and he executed for the church *della Morte* a large picture representing the Unbelief of St Thomas. Being connected in friendship with the poet Abati, he remained several years at Viterbo, and afterwards took leave of the cardinal and returned to his own country, where he was living at the time of the revolt of Masaniello in 1646. The share he took in that event rendered him apprehensive of the resentment of the viceroy, and he retired to Rome which seemed best suited to him for a residence.

In that city he formed a connection with several young men, and divided his time between labour and pleasure, taking up alternately the lute, the pen and the pencil. He wrote verses, comedies and satires, and was one of the principal champions of the revels of the carnival. His fortune as well as his reputation increased, and prince Mathias de Medicis invited him to Florence, where he executed a great number of works for which he was amply paid, since during a stay of not quite nine years at Florence he gained about 9000 crowns. On the other hand he was profuse in expenditure. His house was an academy of pleasure, at which banquets were given that displayed as much originality as his pictures. They usually consisted of dishes of a single kind; one day nothing was sent to table but roasts; and another, nothing but ragouts or pies.

Salvator Rosa went and passed some time at Volterra, Barbajano and Monteruosoli with the Maffei family. It was here that he composed most of his satires, which were printed and are much sought after, one upon music, and others upon poesy, painting, war and envy. Rosa, after returning to Florence to

take leave of the court, set out for Rome, where he remained till his death, in 1673.

Salvator Rosa having received a regular education, which was very rare among artists at that period, he availed himself sometimes of his wit and humour to throw out satirical observations, and make others feel the ridiculousness of their proceedings. It is related that the Academy of St Luke, at Rome, having refused to admit among its members a painter, who at the same time practised surgery, Rosa said to them : *You are very wrong not to receive him, for he might sometimes render you service by putting into joint the limbs of figures which are daily crippled here.*

Accustomed to jest upon every subject, he even took occasion to be facetious when he was told that his past conduct ought to fill him with apprehension, and asserted that his name was a sure pledge of his salvation, as God could never suffer the devil to carry off a *Saviour*. He had long lived with a Florentine woman, by whom he had several children; her name was Lucretia, but her conduct was far from corresponding with her name. He was urged to marry this woman; but knowing her conduct and low birth, it gave him great pain to consent to such a marriage. His friends and his confessor, however, having united to persuade him, one of them said to him with frankness : *Salvator, you must do this if you would go to paradise.* — *Oh!* replied he, *if one cannot go to paradise without horns, it must certainly be done.*

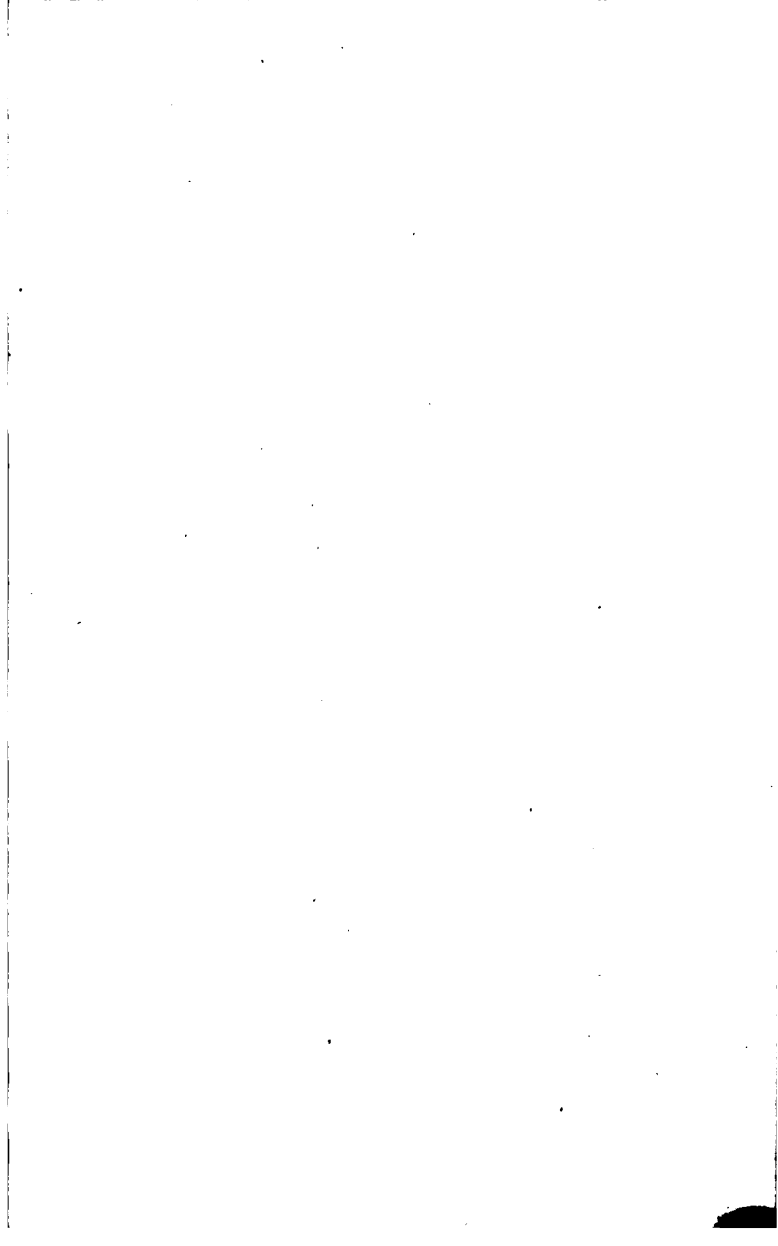
It is very singular to find that a man of so humourous a turn of mind in his poetical productions should have displayed so much harshness in his pictures. For his landscapes he chose none but wild sites, and painted nothing but barren deserts and gloomy rocks; he selected the most frightful views, and if they were not frightful, they became so by the manner in which he depicted them. Whilst we gaze with admiration at his picturesque landscapes, we never wish to take up our abode in such places; the sight of them reminds us of those lonely roads

IV HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE OF , ETC.

far from every habitation, which we never take by night, along which we hurry by day, and where we meet with the unburied remains of banditti.

Salvator Rosa formed several pupils, none of whom acquired celebrity, not even his son Augustus Rosa. One hundred and forty five pictures painted by him in oils are known, and a catalogue of them may be seen in the work published in two octavo volumes by Lady Morgan. He also occupied himself with engraving, and we have by him eighty six etchings of delicate and spirited execution; indeed so delicate is his engraving that, on seeing his etchings, it is difficult to persuade oneself that the colouring of the painter was of a gloomy and vigorous character.

The principal engravers who have laboured after his works are Goupy, Audran, Le Bas, Pond, Preisler, Earlom, Ravenet and Strange.





Ostade p.

ADRIEN VAN OSTADE.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

ADRIAN VAN OSTADE.

Van Ostade, who was born at Lebeck in 1610, left his native town when very young for Harlem, where he entered the school of Francis Hals, a painter of high reputation. He contracted a friendship with Adrian Brouwer, and after being oppressed by him under the torment of the jealousy of his master, he persuaded himself to employ his talents for his own advantage.

During his residence at Harlem, the approach of the French troops, in 1674, threw Van Ostade into such alarm that he determined to sell his furniture and effects and return to his native country, to shelter himself against the chances of war.

At Amsterdam, however, he was ordered to embark, an amateur, named [illegible] Semper port, induced him to remain with him for some time, and shewed him the advantage he would find in settling up his abode in a town where his works were highly valued. Ostade, in short, never after quitted the capital of Holland, and notwithstanding his close application to labour, he experienced difficulty in executing all the orders that he received.

In his *Observations on some great painters*, says [illegible] when speaking of the pictures and talents of Ostade, "his heroes are workmen, Dutch peasants, drunkards, gamblers and gamblers; from among whom he seems to have chosen those whose forms are the most strikingly mean, and



HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

ADRIAN VAN OSTADE.

Adrian Van Ostade, who was born at Lubeck in 1610, left his native town when very young for Harlem, where he entered into the school of Francis Hals, a painter of high reputation. He formed a friendship with Adrian Brauwer, and after having consoled him under the torments he endured from the avarice and covetousness of his master, he persuaded him to quit him and employ his talents for his own advantage.

After a long residence at Harlem, the approach of the French troops, in 1672, threw Van Ostade into such alarm that he determined to sell his furniture and effects and return to his own country, to shelter himself against the chances of war. Having gone to Amsterdam to embark, an amateur, named Constantine Senneport, induced him to remain with him for some time, and shewed him the advantage he would find in taking up his abode in a town where his works were highly esteemed. Ostade, in short, never after quitted the capital of Holland, and notwithstanding his close application to labour, had great difficulty in executing all the orders that he received.

Taillasson, in his *Observations on some great painters*, says rightly, when speaking of the pictures and talents of Ostade, that his heroes are workmen, Dutch peasants, drunkards, smokers and gamesters; from among whom he seems to have chosen those whose forms are the most strikingly mean, and

the female companions he has given them are always truly worthy of them. Sometimes he paints them dancing to the discordant sound of a village violin. Frequently he represents them in the midst of their family; and it is here that he has depicted with striking correctness, and with a kind of inspiration, the interior of a cottage, where the father, the mother, the grandmother and a brood of most ugly, dirty, snotty-nosed children, eat, sleep, and satisfy the wants of nature, all stowed in the same room, which is likewise lumbered with their tools, their kitchen utensils and their garments. It is, however, impossible to give to any picture a greater glow and harmony of light and shade than he has introduced into these picturesque retreats.

« If we looked for the principles of the ignoble, we should find it in his figures; their stature is short, their gestures mean and their heads large; the most prominent feature of their sun-burnt faces is always a red nose, large at the end and narrow at the top; they have little eyes set close to each other in deep sockets bordered with scarlet, and wide wry mouths, very far from the nose, and of which the lower lip projects more than the other; a chin which projects still further, and leads to a neck where we meet with several other chins, a charming road conducting to other attractions, with the description of which we shall be readily allowed to dispense.

The principal figures of Ostade are always the most ugly. We should be tempted to believe that among the human beings that he painted, ugliness was held in great consideration, and should be authorised in imagining that if any jealous deity had wished to excite among them a sanguinary war, and throw into the midst of their assembly an apple of discord, the inscription on it would have been : *For the most ugly.* »

This facetious criticism cannot prevent us admiring the pictures of Ostade, on account of their originality; his personages interest us in spite of their graceless forms. We should not

wish to go into the company of his models, but we look at them with pleasure. It is one of his distinguishing characteristics to be of all painters that which produces the greatest excitement to laughter. His figures display vulgar forms, but they have not the air of being ill-humoured; they are sprightly, they inspire merriment and not dread, and we should not fear to meet them upon a high road, like those we behold in Salvator Rosa's pictures.

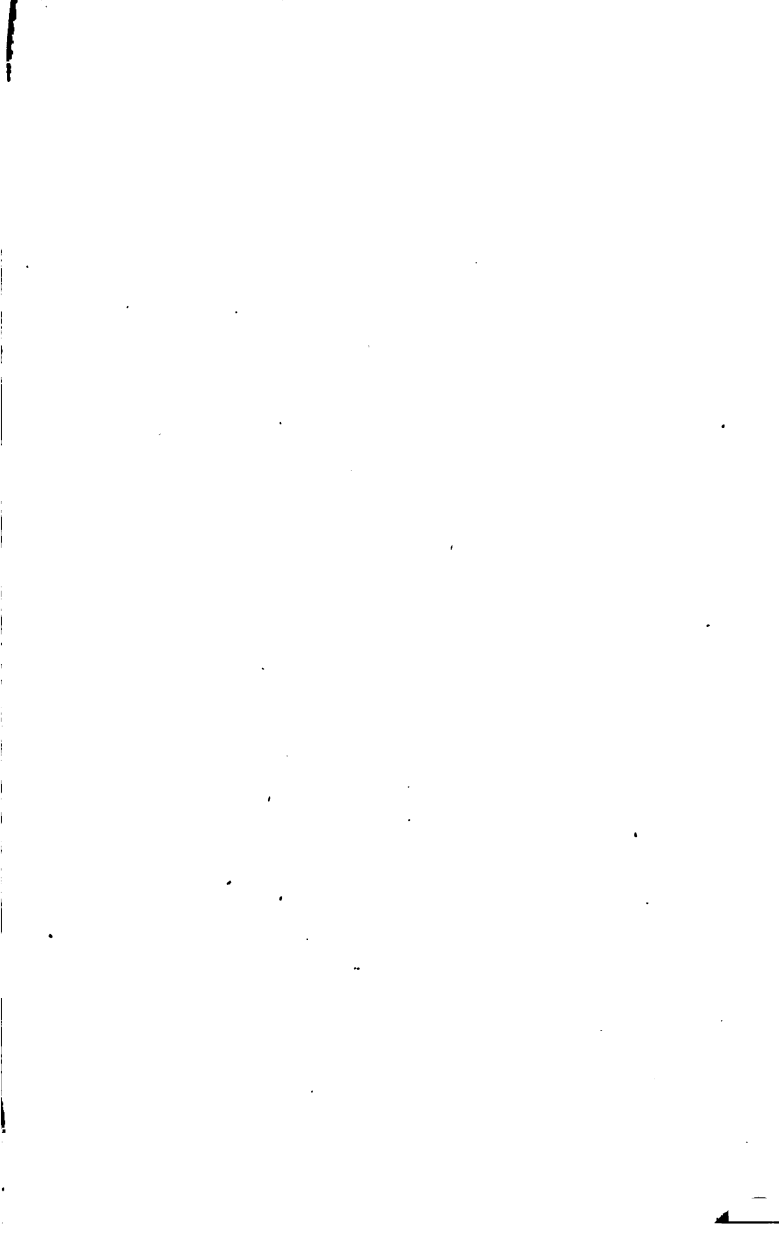
Van Ostade may be reproached with having sometimes placed his visual point too high, so that his rooms appear fantastical, and would be absolutely ridiculous if he had not had skill to fill up great spaces with interesting minute objects. The beauty of the colouring is a principal merit of this able master; for no painter, in any of the different branches of the art or of any nation, has proved himself a more delicate and harmonious colourist than Ostade.

The number of pictures and designs executed by Van Ostade did not prevent him devoting a part of his time to engraving; he has left a series of fifty pieces representing familiar scenes, besides some single figures and academical heads which display the same merit and the same whimsicalities as his paintings. His execution, although not exquisite, is nevertheless delicate and spirited.

Adrian Van Ostade died at Amsterdam in 1685, at the age of 75 years. He had for pupils his brother Isaac Van Ostade, who died young, and whose pictures have sometimes been attributed to him; John Van Goyen, whose daughter he married; and John Steen who, whilst he imitated his master in the vulgarity of his subjects, did not preserve in them the same degree of modesty.

Among the engravers who copied from his works are Blooteling, Suyderhoef, C. de Visscher, Schmidt, Le Bas and Chenu.







Le Sueur p.

EUSTACHE LE SUEUR.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

EUSTACHE LE SUEUR

Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci, who lived in the same century, have had prodigious and equally admiring admirers, and their names are always mentioned together. It is not surprising that so long a time has elapsed since they have acquired the celebrity, for as Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo, were contemporaries, but Eustache Le Sueur, who died in 1655, lived some thirty years after them, and left many pictures behind him, which have not the same reputation. The works of Le Sueur, however, are leading him to the same end, and with which he is not less expected to be compared, than the works of the other three masters. His contemporaries, and the people of his country, were not so much acquainted with his works as the people of the other three countries, and he was considered as a second-rate painter.

Eustache Le Sueur, who was born at Paris in 1607, was taught the principles of design by his father, a surveyor but little famous; but the natural talent that he possessed, and which became a sufficient motive for him to quit his father's work, led him to enter the school of Vouet, where he became the companion of Mignard and Le Brun. Nothing particular is known relative to the youthful period of this artist's life, except that he did not go to Rome, but formed his style by the study



JOHN B. HARRIS

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE

OF

EUSTACHE LE SUEUR.

Michael Angelo, Titian and Leonardo di Vinci, who lived nearly a century, have left productions that are justly admired, and their names are always mentioned in the most honourable manner; but so long a life is not necessary for the acquisition of equal celebrity, for as much praise is bestowed on Raphael, Lucas de Leyden, Paul Potter and Le Sueur, who did not attain their fortieth year, and yet left many pictures which merit the admiration they receive. The works of Le Sueur, so far from leading him to the honours and wealth which he ought to have expected from them, left him in a state bordering upon poverty. His cotemporaries seemed to pay little attention to his merit, and in giving him what was scarcely sufficient for his subsistence, considered his labours overpaid.

Eustache Le Sueur, who was born at Paris in 1617, was taught the principles of design by his father, a statuary but little known; but the natural genius that he evinced for painting became a sufficient motive for him to quit his father's workroom, and enter the school of Vouet, where he became the companion of Mignard and Le Brun. Nothing particular is known relative to the youthful period of this artist's life, except that he did not go to Italy, but formed his style by the study

of antique statues, such pictures of Raphael as were at Paris, and engravings taken from the best productions of that master.

Le Sueur married in 1642, at the age of twenty five years; but he probably had no children, and devoted himself to different works, the most important of which are the twenty two pictures of the life of St Bruno, painted by him in the cloister of the Carthusian friars, between 1645 and 1648. Some persons who take pleasure in finding the marvellous and the romantic in every thing have pretended that if he was so ill paid for these pictures, it was because Le Sueur executed them to discharge a debt towards the Carthusians, with whom, some years before, he had found a secure asylum from proceedings which he dreaded, on account of a duel in which he dangerously wounded his adversary. Such an absurd relation is entitled to no credit, and an irrefragable proof of the lowness of price paid for the productions of Le Sueur is contained in the *Isographie des hommes célèbres*, in which is inserted a receipt of one hundred livres for a picture for the altar-piece of the Magdalen. This receipt is dated towards the end of 1651, when the artist had attained his thirty fifth year; and being made out in the name of Dom Anselme, it may be presumed that the picture in question is one of those which he executed that year for the abbey of Marmoutiers, near Tours. The likewise undertook several pictures for the church of St Gervais, but in what year is not known.

Le Sueur, as well as all the painters of Paris, formed a part of the Academy of St Luke. Upon the establishment of the royal Academy of painting in 1648, he was one of the twelve ancients, that is one of those who was to deliver lectures for a month in every year.

In 1647, he was employed to paint, for the company of goldsmiths, the picture which the chiefs of that corporation presented annually, in the month of May, to the cathedral church of Paris, and which is often mentioned under the denomination

of *mai de Notre-Dame*. This picture, representing St Paul causing the books of the Gentiles to be burnt, is a *chef-d'œuvre* which elevates Le Sueur to the rank of the illustrious painter in whom the city of Rome glories. Le Sueur has rightly been named the *Raphael of France*, for no artist resembles more closely that prince of painting, by the judgment and grandeur of his compositions, by the art of casting drapery and arranging the folds of it with elegance and simplicity. Like Raphael, he possessed the skill of varying the attitudes of his heads, according to the condition, age and character of the personages; like him, he was able to depict the affections of the soul; and like him too he was deficient in that vigorous tone of colouring and that perfect skill in clare-obscure, which were attributes of the Venetian and Flemish schools; but his design was wanting in that extreme purity which forms the chief merit of Raphael.

As Leveque and Taillason have already remarked, the compositions of Le Sueur are simple and majestic; nothing useless is introduced into them to form contrasts, to create fine assemblages of figures, or to astonish the spectator by the bustle of a theatrical scene; his paintings are composed and designed with so much taste that one might believe them to be not merely the work of art; they appear so real that they seem to be taken after nature. What Le Sueur wanted to give to his talents the full developement of which they were susceptible, was to have had, like Le Brun, grand works to execute.

The purity of Le Sueur's morals and the mildness of his disposition acquired him universal esteem; but his talents raised up envious persons against him, whilst his modesty and strict integrity prevented him seeking the support of powerful patrons; he was, however, in favour with M. Lambert de Thorigny, who employed him eleven years in painting different apartments of his mansion. He had scarcely terminated his labours when in the month of May, 1655, he died of a consumption, augmented perhaps by the mortification that might have

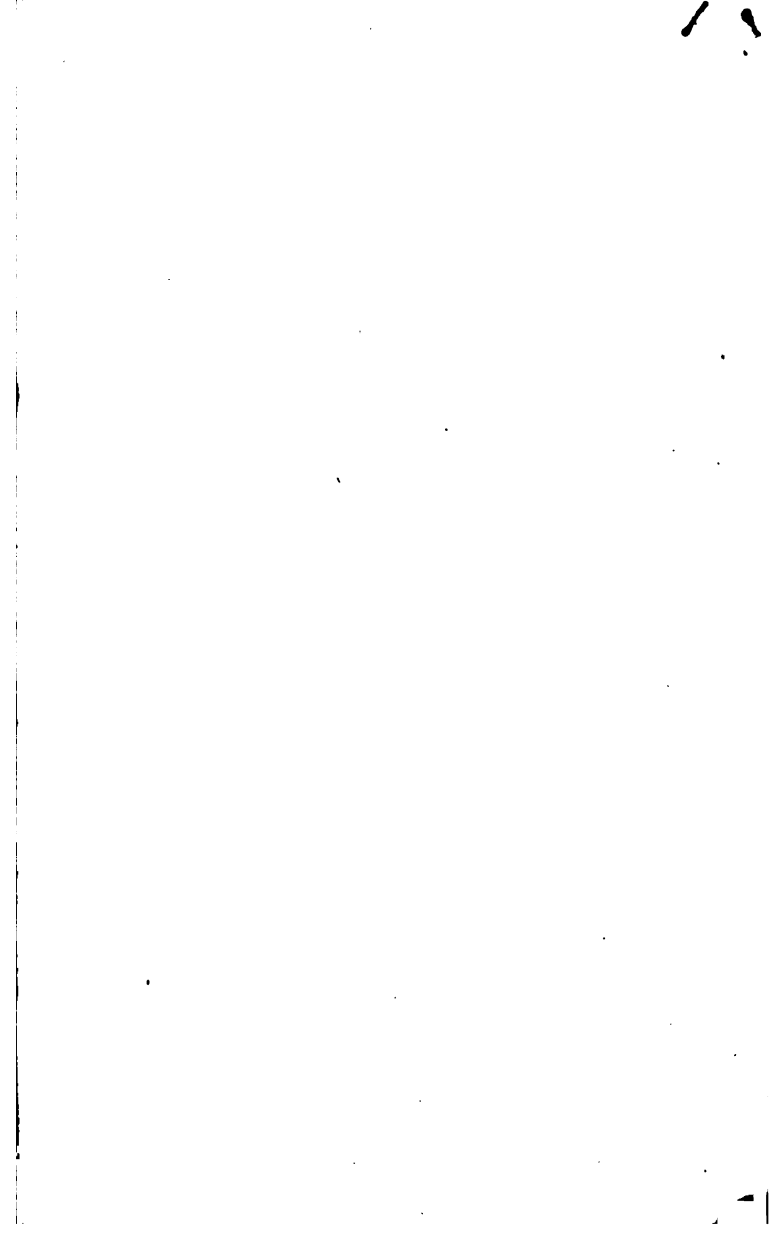
IV HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICE OF, ETC.

been caused him by a former competitor having become his successful rival; this may at least be inferred from the following phrase of Felibien : « His too ardent passion for the art, the thirst of glory, and a too assiduous application to labour, in order to excel other painters who enjoyed a higher reputation, led him to make such great efforts of mind that he soon exhausted all his strength. » It has been erroneously asserted therefore that his days were shortened; and can only be said with truth that the mortification he experienced embittered his life.

Le Sueur was buried at the church of St Etienne-du-Mont. Florent Le Comte gives on the subject of his death an anecdote which he relates with an artlessness that must afford ground for reflection, saying that « Le Brun, impressed with his merit and his virtues, could not refrain from saying, upon learning his death, that *France had lost in him one of the rarest geniuses of Europe*, which, adds Felibien, greatly surprised the pupils of M. Le Brun, who knew that only a week before he feared him more than he loved him. » It is however an error to suppose that malicious men persecuted Le Sueur's reputation to the tomb, by disfiguring several of his pictures in the cloister of the Carthusians; and is more natural to conclude that ignorant and mischievous persons spoiled these valuable paintings, as it happens so frequently that we see the statues which adorn the public gardens mutilated by their hands.

Le Sueur, who would have exerted so much influence upon the French school if his life had been prolonged, formed no other pupils than his three brothers, Pierre, Philippe and Antoine Le Sueur, who acquired no celebrity, and Thomas Gouslay, his brother-in-law, who assisted him with several of his pictures.

The number of engravings taken from his compositions are upwards of one hundred and twelve; Gerard and Benoit Audran, Etienne and Bernard Picard, Fr. Chauveau; Duchange, Duſſos, Bartholozzi, Audouin, R. U. Massard, and Henri Laurent are the principal engravers who laboured after him.





Raphael

S^t. MICHEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

Left the city at 10:30 and rode to the station at 11:30. The train was full of people, and the atmosphere was very warm and comfortable.

The train arrived at the station at 12:30. I went to the hotel and had a very good dinner. The food was excellent, and the service was very attentive. I then went to the library and read some books. The library was very large and well-stocked, and I found many interesting books.

I then went to the museum and saw many interesting exhibits. The museum was very large and well-stocked, and I found many interesting exhibits. I then went to the park and saw many beautiful flowers. The park was very large and well-maintained, and I found many beautiful flowers.

I then went to the church and saw many beautiful stained glass windows. The church was very large and well-maintained, and I found many beautiful stained glass windows. I then went to the school and saw many interesting exhibits. The school was very large and well-stocked, and I found many interesting exhibits.

I then went to the hospital and saw many interesting exhibits. The hospital was very large and well-stocked, and I found many interesting exhibits. I then went to the court and saw many interesting exhibits. The court was very large and well-stocked, and I found many interesting exhibits.

I then went to the city and saw many beautiful buildings. The city was very large and well-maintained, and I found many beautiful buildings. I then went to the country and saw many beautiful fields. The country was very large and well-maintained, and I found many beautiful fields.





SAINT MICHAEL.

Francis 1st, an amateur of the fine-arts as well as of the belles-lettres, commissioned cardinal de Boris, brother of the famous admiral de Bonnivet, to request a picture from Raphael, leaving the choice of the subject to the painter.

It seems singular perhaps that the artist should not have preferred illustrating a mythological fable, which would better have accorded with the taste of a prince in whom gallantry was a conspicuous quality. But Raphael, who courted the favour of the pope and expected the purple of a cardinal, wished unquestionably, on this occasion, to make the king of France feel, as the eldest son of the church and grand-master of the order of Saint Michael, that he was bound to crush the demon of heresy, conjured by Luther out of hell when he projected the reformatations, which had already spread over Germany and was endeavouring to introduce itself into France.

This allegory, assuredly one of the most ingenious, has not in the least prevented the painter from developing in his subject all the talent that he possessed: it was painted in 1517. The head of the archangel is truly noble; the attitude of the body is that of a conqueror triumphing without effort, he has experienced no fatigue during the battle which he is on the point of terminating; he is ready to strike his enemy, to annihilate him, and yet no constrained position, no painful exertion destroys the grandeur of his contours.

This picture has been engraved by Rousselet in the collection belonging to the king; it has been since engraved by Alexandre Tardieu for the French Museum.

Height, 8 feet 6 inches; breadth, 5 feet 2 inches.



SAINT MICHEL.

François I^{er}, amateur des arts aussi bien que des lettres, chargea le cardinal de Boissi, frère du fameux amiral de Bon-nivet, de demander à Raphaël un tableau, en laissant au peintre le choix du sujet.

Il semblera peut-être singulier alors que le peintre n'ait pas choisi de préférence quelque scène de la fable, dont le sujet aurait été plus d'accord avec le goût d'un prince dont la galanterie était une des qualités éminentes. Mais Raphaël, qui cherchait à mériter les faveurs du saint-siège et qui se flat-tait d'obtenir la pourpre romaine, voulut sans doute, dans cette circonstance, faire sentir au roi de France que, comme fils aîné de l'église, comme grand-maitre de l'ordre de Saint-Mi-chel, il ne pouvait s'empêcher de terrasser le démon de l'hé-résie, que Luther venait d'évoquer de l'enfer, par la réforme qui, déjà répandue en Allemagne, cherchait à s'introduire en France.

Cette allégorie, des plus ingénieuses assurément, n'en a pas moins laissé le peintre développer dans ce tableau tout le ta-lent dont il était capable; il a été peint en 1517. La tête de l'archange est pleine de noblesse, elle est sublime; l'attitude de son corps est celle d'un vainqueur qui triomphe sans effort, et qui n'a éprouvé aucune fatigue dans le combat qu'il vient de livrer. Il est prêt à frapper son ennemi, il va l'anéantir, et cependant aucune contraction, aucune gêne ne détruit la gran-deur de ses contours.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Rousselet, dans le cabinet du roi; il a été gravé depuis par Alexandre Tardieu, pour le Musée français.

Haut., 8 pieds; larg., 4 pieds 10 pouces.



rubens p

STE FAMILLE.

1885

... and the ...

... ..

[illegible]

11. *How many times have you been married?*

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

... ..

[illegible][illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

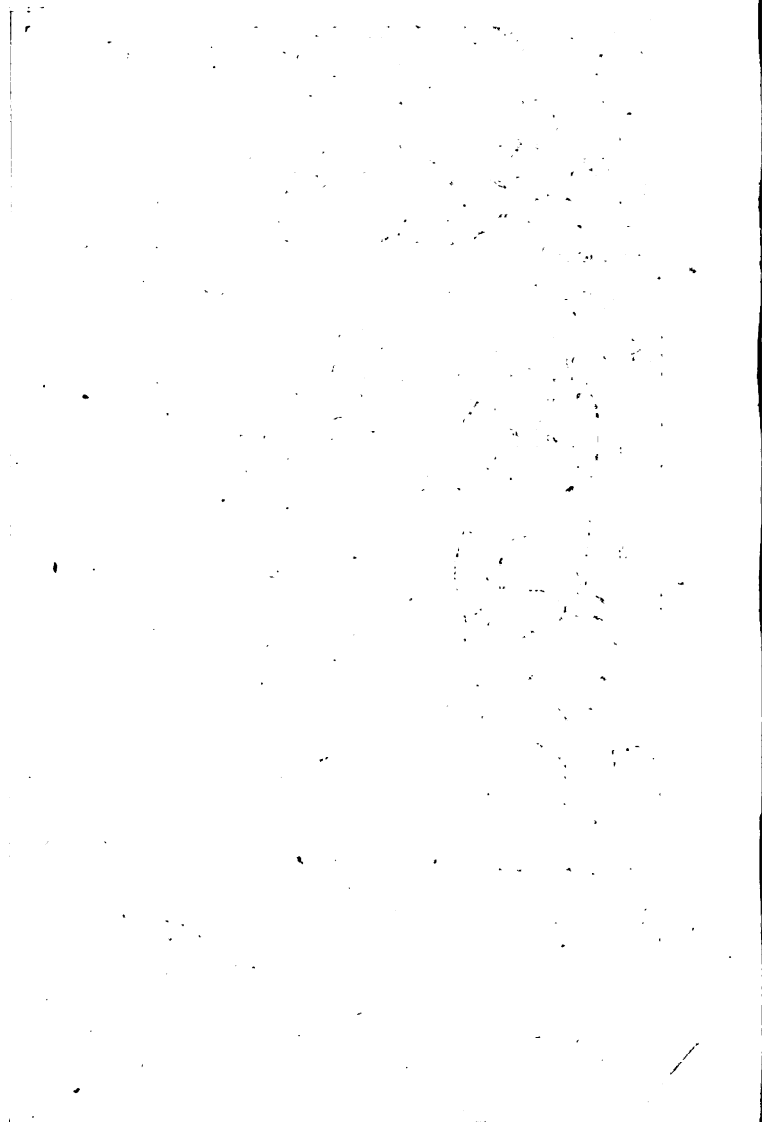
^a Values are means ± SD.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

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THE HOLY FAMILY.

A remarkable peculiarity appears in this composition, as it presents two children, two women, and two old men; these six figures form two groups of three each, and are both composed after the same manner. This is certainly a strange fault to meet with in such a painter as Rubens, who is as much distinguished by the beauty of his compositions as by the truth and vigour of his colouring.

On the left are saint Joseph, the Virgin, and the infant Jesus; on the right are Zachary, saint Elisabeth, and saint John; the back-ground represents a landscape, where a long veil hangs on a tree loaded with fruit, a bough of which Zachary has just gathered and is offering to the child Jesus. On the right of the fore-ground is the little saint John's lamb, and two rabbits on the left.

This picture was to be seen in Saint James's church, Brussels; there was probably a copy of it in the earl of Chesterfield's collection, from which an engraving was made by R. Earlom, in 1771.

Height, 11 feet 9 inches; breadth, 7 feet 5 inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE.

Une singularité assez remarquable se présente dans cette composition, puisqu'on y voit deux enfans, deux femmes et deux vieillards; ces six figures sont divisées en deux groupes de trois figures chaque, et ils sont l'un et l'autre composés de la même manière. Certainement c'est une faute qu'il est étonnant de rencontrer dans un peintre tel que Rubens, qui est aussi remarquable par la beauté de ses compositions que par la vérité et la vigueur de sa couleur.

A gauche se voient saint Joseph, la Vierge et l'enfant Jésus; à droite sont Zacharie, sainte Élisabeth et saint Jean; le fond est un paysage; on y voit un grand voile accroché à un arbre chargé de fruits, dont Zacharie vient de cueillir une branche qu'il présente à l'enfant Jésus. Sur le devant, à droite, on aperçoit l'agneau du petit saint Jean, et à gauche deux lapins.

On voyait ce tableau dans l'église de Saint-Jacques de Bruxelles; il s'en trouvait probablement dans le cabinet du comte de Chesterfield une esquisse, d'après laquelle il a été gravé par R. Éarlom, en 1771.

Haut., 11 pieds; larg., 7 pieds.

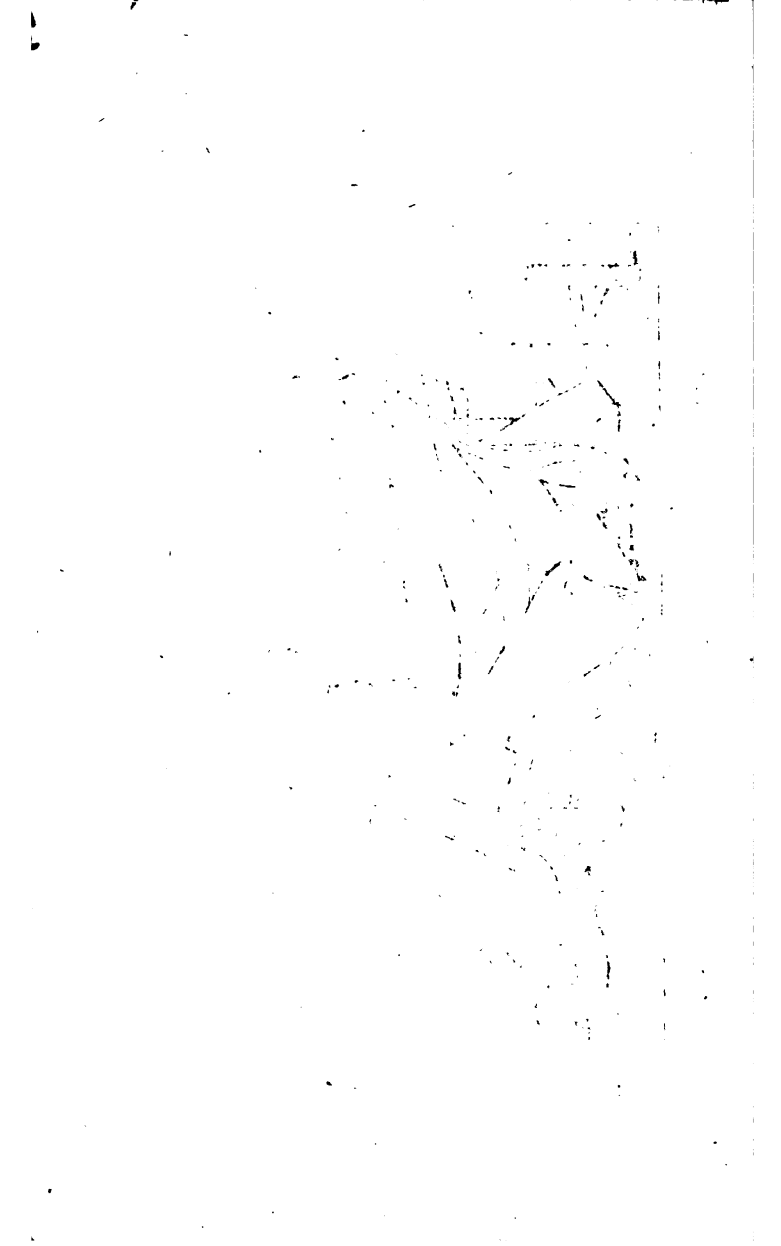


THEORY

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of least action. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory can be used to calculate the energy levels of the atom, the probabilities of transitions between these levels, and the intensities of the spectral lines. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the study. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom is a very important part of modern physics, and that it has many applications in the study of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory is still in the early stages of development, and that there are many problems that need to be solved. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the bibliography. It is shown that there are many papers on the subject of the structure of the atom, and that the reader should consult these papers for more information.





PORTRAITS

OF THE NUNS ANGELICA ARNAUD AND CATHERINA AGNES.

Champagne, born at Brussels, left his country at the age of twenty. He came to Paris where he was much employed, and became painter to the queen Mary de Médicis. Had he confined himself to portrait painting, he would doubtless have acquired a more durable reputation; but he took to historical pieces in which he was a close but not a select imitator of nature; he rendered his model with perfect exactitude, but was deficient in giving it that soul and action characteristic of a great painter.

This picture, which is Champagne's master-piece, represents his daughter recovering from a long illness.

Nothing can be more simple and natural than this composition: the immobility of the figures seems as if produced by the grateful reminiscence of pious persons, who are offering up thanks to God for the almost unhopd for recovery of one of them. The silent and soul-felt fervour of a sincere piety is there most forcibly expressed.

Height, 5 feet 8 inches; breadth, 7 feet.



PORTRAITS

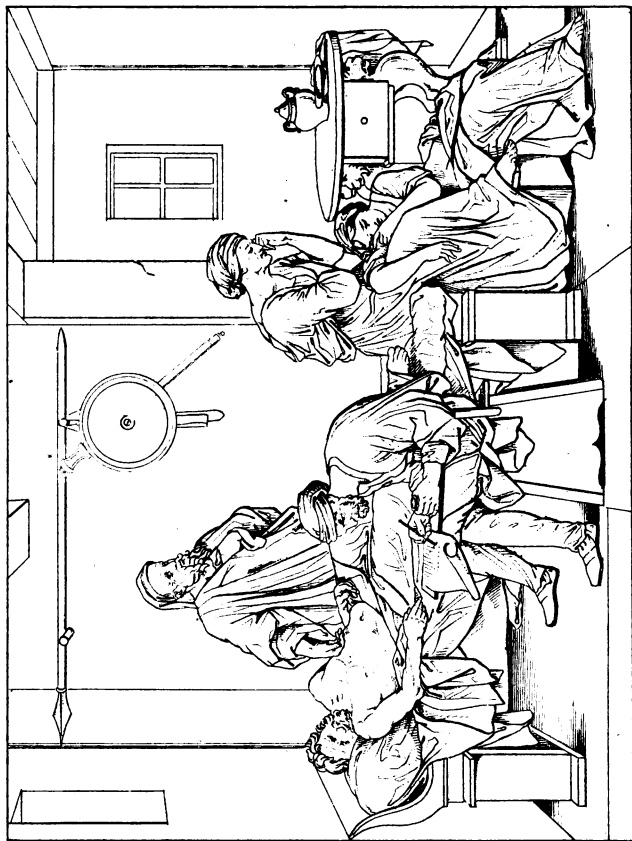
DE LA MÈRE ANGÉLIQUE ARNAUD ET DE LA MÈRE CATHERINE AGNÈS.

Champagne, né à Bruxelles, quitta sa patrie dès l'âge de vingt ans. Il vint à Paris où il fut fort employé, et devint peintre de la reine Marie de Médicis. S'il se fût contenté de faire des portraits, il aurait sans doute obtenu une réputation plus durable; mais il fit des tableaux d'histoire, dans lesquels il ne sut qu'imiter la nature sans savoir la choisir. Il savait rendre son modèle avec une exactitude parfaite, mais il n'est pas parvenu à lui donner le sentiment et l'action nécessaires pour caractériser un grand peintre.

Ce tableau est le cachet du talent de Champagne. Il y a représenté sa fille malade depuis long-temps, et recouvrant la santé.

Cette composition des plus simples est aussi des plus vraies : l'immobilité des personnages paraît être l'effet du recueillement de pieuses personnes qui adressent à Dieu des actions de grâces pour le rétablissement presque inespéré de l'une d'elles. On y trouve l'expression d'ame d'une piété sincère et d'une confiance parfaite.

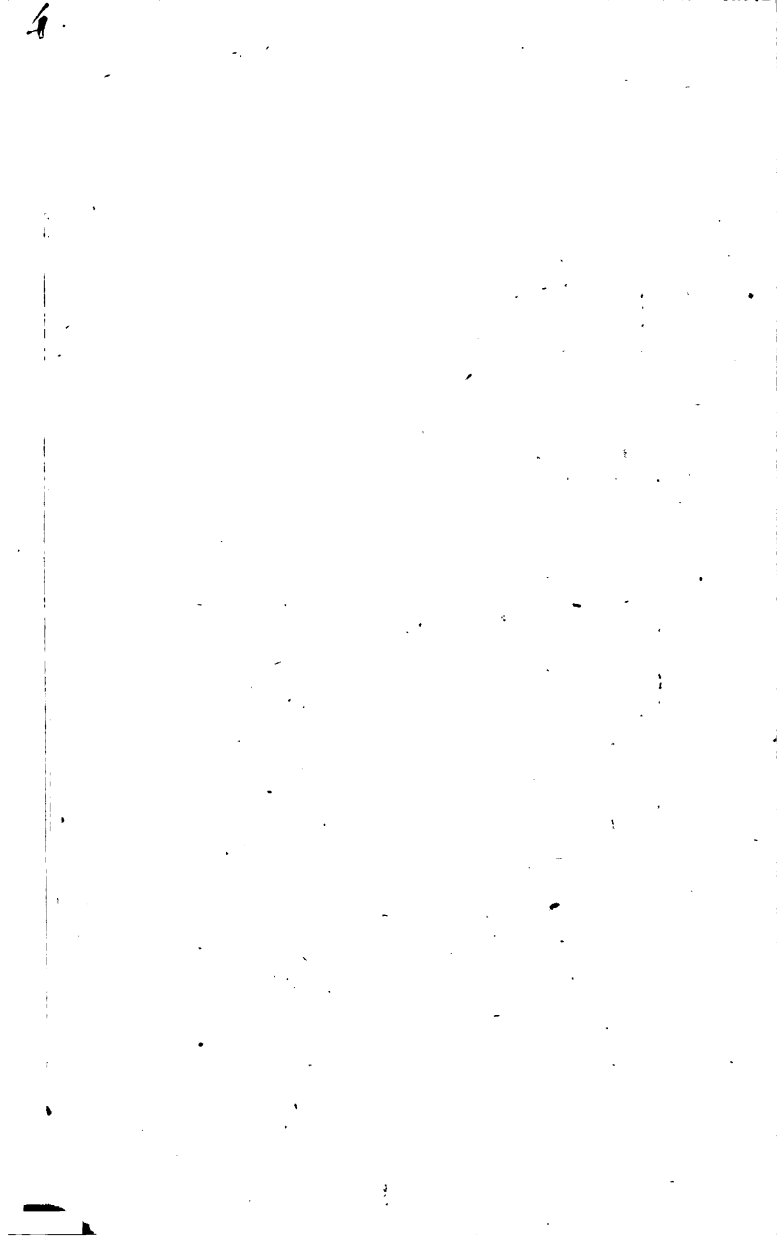
Haut., 5 pieds 4 pouces ; larg., 6 pieds 8 pouces.



TESTAMENT D'EUDAMIDAS.

Fourain p.







THE WILL OF EUDAMIDAS.

If Raphael is the prince of painting, and Corregio the painter of the Graces, Poussin ought to be considered as the painter of philosophy. All his compositions are impressed with a perfect feeling of a noble and pure moral.

Eudamidas, of the city of Corinth, attacked by a mortal malady and at an advanced age, is on the point of finishing his career. The physician having placed one of his hands upon the bosom of the dying man, counts the beatings of his heart and putting the other hand upon his own breast, appears to infer by the comparison, that no hope remains for the life of Eudamidas. The latter availing himself of the little strength left him dictates his last will : « I leave my mother to Areteous, that he may support her; to Charixenes I leave my daughter that he may see her married and give her as large a portion as he can; and if one of my two friends should die, I expect that the legacy I bequeath him shall fall to the survivor. » This trait of character is one of the finest that can be cited. Eudamidas relies upon the fidelity of his friends, and such a legacy is the highest eulogium of their virtue. At the foot of Eudamidas's bed, his mother and daughter evince symptoms of the deepest grief: nothing can equal the beauty of this pathetic scene, but the keeping and the severe simplicity which banish all useless accessories. A spear and a shield, hung on the wall, infer that Eudamidas had been a soldier.

Pesne has engraved this picture in a manner which would be difficult to follow; it however appears to be the best and only style which suits the pictures of Poussin.

Height, 5 feet 4 inches; breadth, 3 feet 2 inches.



TESTAMENT D'EUDAMIDAS.

Si Raphaël est le prince de la peinture, si Corrège est le peintre des Graces, Poussin peut être regardé comme le peintre des philosophes. Toutes ses compositions sont empreintes d'un sentiment parfait de la morale la plus noble et la plus pure.

Eudamidas, de la ville de Corinthe, attaqué d'une maladie mortelle, et dans un âge avancé, va terminer sa carrière. Le médecin, ayant placé une de ses mains sur la poitrine du moribond, consulte les battemens de son cœur, et posant l'autre main sur son propre sein, semble conjecturer, par comparaison, qu'il n'y a plus d'espoir pour la vie d'Eudamidas. Celui-ci profite du peu de forces qui lui reste pour dicter ses dernières volontés. « Je laisse ma mère à Arétée, afin qu'il la nourrisse; à Charixène ma fille, afin qu'il la marie et la dote autant qu'il le pourra; et si l'un des deux vient à mourir, j'entends que le legs que je lui ai fait revienne au survivant. »

Ce trait est un des plus beaux que l'on puisse citer. Eudamidas était assuré du cœur de ses amis, et ce legs est le plus bel éloge que l'on puisse faire de leur vertu. Au pied du lit d'Eudamidas, sa mère et sa fille donnent les marques d'une douleur profonde. Rien n'égale la beauté de cette scène pathétique, sinon l'unité et l'austère simplicité qui en a banni tous les accessoires inutiles. Une lance et un bouclier seulement, suspendus à la muraille, annoncent que la profession des armes fut celle d'Eudamidas.

Pesne a gravé ce tableau dans une manière qu'il serait difficile de suivre, et qui pourtant semble la meilleure et la mieux adaptée aux peintures de Poussin.

Larg., 5 pieds; haut., 3 pieds.



Gravée p.

SÉPULTURE D'ATHENA.

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THE BURIAL OF ATALA.

One of the most celebrated literary characters of our era, M. de Châteaubriand, he who, in his numerous works, has described the most touching scenes in so poetical a manner, is the author to whom Girodet is indebted for this subject, the burial of Atala, by Chactas and father Aubry. The composition though full of noble simplicity, is at the same time wonderfully imposing; it touches the heart and elevates the soul. A young girl of exquisite beauty is just dead; she is on the point of being deposited in her last home. He who is anxious to discharge his only remaining duty, feels infinite agony at the idea of separating from the object that he loved. He is accompanied by an old man in whose heart the passions are extinguished, but who cannot refrain from sympathizing with the affliction of another.

This picture, which appeared at the Salon in 1808, was justly received in the most flattering manner, and procured for its author the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The superiority of the drawing is admirable, and calls to mind the masterpieces of the antique, which are executed with such ease yet with such correctness. It was for a long time exhibited in the Luxembourg gallery; since the death of Girodet it belongs to the Royal Museum. It has been ~~acquired~~ ^{acquired} by M. R. U. Massard.

Height, 6 feet 9 inches; breadth, 8 feet 3 inches.



SÉPULTURE D'ATALA.

Un des littérateurs les plus célèbres de notre époque, celui qui, dans ses nombreux ouvrages, a su décrire d'une manière si poétique les scènes les plus touchantes, M. de Chateaubriand est l'auteur dans lequel Girodet a puisé sa pensée de la sépulture d'Atala par Chactas et le père Aubry.

Cette composition, d'une grande simplicité, est en même temps des plus imposantes : elle émeut le cœur, elle élève l'ame. Une jeune fille d'une beauté ravissante vient de mourir; elle va être déposée dans sa dernière demeure. Celui qui veut lui rendre les derniers devoirs éprouve une peine infinie à se séparer de l'objet qu'il aimait. Il est accompagné d'un vieillard chez qui les passions sont amorties, mais qui sait compatir à la profonde affliction d'un autre.

Ce tableau, qui parut au Salon de 1808, y fut justement accueilli de la manière la plus flatteuse, et mérita à son auteur la décoration de la Légion-d'Honneur. On y admire une correction de dessin qui rappelle les chefs-d'œuvre antiques, un pinceau facile et cependant précieux. Il a été long-temps exposé dans la galerie du Luxembourg; depuis la mort de Girodet, il fait partie du Musée royal. Il a été gravé par M. R. U. Massard.

Haut., 6 pieds 6 pouces; larg., 7 pieds 9 pouces.



ARLADNE ABANDONNÉE.

1. The first of these is the

2. The second is the

3. The third is the

4. The fourth is the

5. The fifth is the

6. The sixth is the

7. The seventh is the

8. The eighth is the

9. The ninth is the

10. The tenth is the

11. The eleventh is the

12. The twelfth is the

13. The thirteenth is the

14. The fourteenth is the

15. The fifteenth is the

16. The sixteenth is the

17. The seventeenth is the

18. The eighteenth is the



ARIADNE ABANDONED.

This figure, long called Cleopatra, was recognised by Visconti to be an Ariadne in the island of Naxos. Her half untied tunick, her negligently flowing veil, her disordered garment, betray her deep despair at being forsaken by the perfidious Theseus. Her besom, however, has become less agitated, and balmy sleep has closed her tearful eyes; when, in this very moment, she is perceived by Bacchus who becomes enamoured of her. She wears round her left arm a serpent-shaped bracelet which has been mistaken for the asp, by the bite of which Cleopatra destroyed herself.

This statue is of Parian marble. Julius II had it placed in the *Palazzo di Belvedere*, to ornament a fountain. It has been several years in the Museum of Paris, but is now at Rome. There exists a copy of it in the garden of Versailles.

Length, 6 feet 10 inches; height, 4 feet 9 inches.



ARIADNE ABANDONNÉE.

Cette figure, long-temps nommée Cléopâtre, a été reconnue par M. Visconti pour être une Ariadne abandonnée dans l'île de Naxos. Sa tunique à demi détachée, son voile jeté négligemment, et son vêtement en désordre, annoncent le désespoir que lui a fait éprouver le départ du perfide Thésée. Son cœur cependant avait éprouvé un peu de calme et permis à ses yeux de trouver du sommeil; c'est dans ce moment qu'elle est aperçue par Bacchus qui en devient amoureux. Elle porte au bras gauche un bracelet en forme de serpent qu'on avait cru être l'aspic qui causa la mort à Cléopâtre.

Cette statue est en marbre de Paros. Jules II la fit placer au palais du *Belvédère*, pour décorer une fontaine. On l'a vue pendant plusieurs années au Musée de Paris; elle est maintenant à Rome. Il en existe une copie dans le jardin de Versailles.

Long., 6 pieds 6 pouces; haut., 4 pieds 6 pouces.



Raphael p.

LA BELLE JARDINIÈRE.

Among the various compositions, but which we have not alluded to as Raphael, it is remarkable how clear his intellect has been equally in a religious. The disposition of his mind has given him the power of repeating it, of perpetually varying the composition and expression, and of giving it always a perfect character with respect to truth and propriety.

Nothing can be more simple than this picture, in which the Virgin is seated contemplating her divine son, with a submission enough with respect. The infant Jesus, with both feet on one of his mother's, is full of the same hidden-secrets as usual to child hood, and Saint John though displaying the warning signs of the knowledge, seems to be the same child's simplicity.

The holy family was painted on an Italian goldsmith, who yielded it to Francis I. It has adorned successively the apartments of Fontainebleau and Versailles. It is now in the great gallery of the Museum.

It would be difficult to mention the receiving the figure of the child, perhaps long with expression, and to mention the face, perhaps from some person, and to mention the face, who may have served Raphael as a model.

The picture has been engraved by Giovanni for the Grand Duke, by Audouin for the French Museum, and by M. Deshayes.

Delight, I had no other, beautiful, in the world.





THE HOLY FAMILY

CALLED LA BELLE JARDINIÈRE.

Among the various compositions for which we are indebted to Raphael, it is remarkable how often he has chosen the holy family for a subject. The disposition of his mind has given him the power of repeating it, of perpetually varying the composition and expression, and of giving it alway a perfect character with respect to truth and propriety.

Nothing can be more simple than this picture, in which the Virgin is seated contemplating her divine son with a tenderness mingled with respect. The infant Jesus, with both feet on one of his mother's, is full of that ease which is so natural to childhood; and Saint John though displaying the winning graces of the same age, seems conscious of the divinē child's superiority.

This holy family was painted for an Italian nobleman, who yielded it to Francis Ist. It has adorned successively the apartments of Fontainebleau and Versailles. It is now in the grand gallery of the Museum.

It would be difficult to account for it receiving the name of *la Belle Jardinière*. Perhaps it may with apparent reason be supposed to have been derived from some gardening girl, celebrated for her beauty, who may have served Raphael as a model.

This picture has been engraved by Chereau for the Crozat collection, by Audouin for the french Museum, and by M. Desnoyers.

Height, 3 feet 10 inches; breadth, 2 feet 2 inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE

DITE LA BELLE JARDINIÈRE.

Dans le nombre des compositions que l'on doit à Raphaël, il est à remarquer qu'il a très souvent choisi pour sujet la Sainte Famille. La disposition de son esprit lui a donné les moyens de répéter ce sujet en le variant sans cesse pour la composition et l'expression, et en lui donnant toujours un caractère parfait sous le rapport de la vérité et des convenances.

Rien de plus simple que ce tableau, dans lequel la Vierge assise regarde son divin fils avec une tendresse mêlée de respect. L'enfant Jésus, les deux pieds posés sur celui de sa mère, a cet abandon si naturel à l'enfance; et saint Jean, en conservant la grace du jeune âge, paraît inspiré de la supériorité du divin enfant.

Cette sainte famille fut exécutée pour un grand seigneur italien, qui la céda à François I^{er}. Elle a orné successivement les appartemens de Fontainebleau et de Versailles. Elle est maintenant dans la grande galerie du Musée.

Il serait difficile de dire d'où lui vient le nom de *Belle Jardinière*. Peut-être pourrait-on penser avec quelque raison que c'est une jardinière célèbre par sa beauté qui a servi de modèle à Raphaël.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Chéreau dans le cabinet Crozat, par Audouin, pour le Musée français, et par M. Desnoyers.

Haut., 3 pieds 7 pouces; larg., 2 pieds 11 pouces.



MARCHE DE SILENE.





MARCH OF SILENUS.

Silenus, the supposed son of Mercury and a nymph, was the foster-father of Bacchus, and accompanied him in his Indian expedition. At his return he settled in Arcadia, where he became a great favourite with the shepherds and shepherdesses of that country. He is generally represented as a jolly old man, intoxicated and crowned with flowers. He is often attended by satyrs and nymphs. Plato and Virgil introduce him, even in his intoxication, making speeches intermixed with precepts out of the philosophy of Epicurus.

Rubens, in this composition, shows us Silenus inebriated and supported by two satyrs. One of the nymphs who attend him is squeezing in her hands a bunch of grapes, the juice of which falls on old Silenus's beard and breast.

This picture was in 1780 in M. du Tartre's gallery, at Paris. It formed part of M. Bonnemaïson's collection sold at Paris in 1827. It has been engraved by Delaunay.

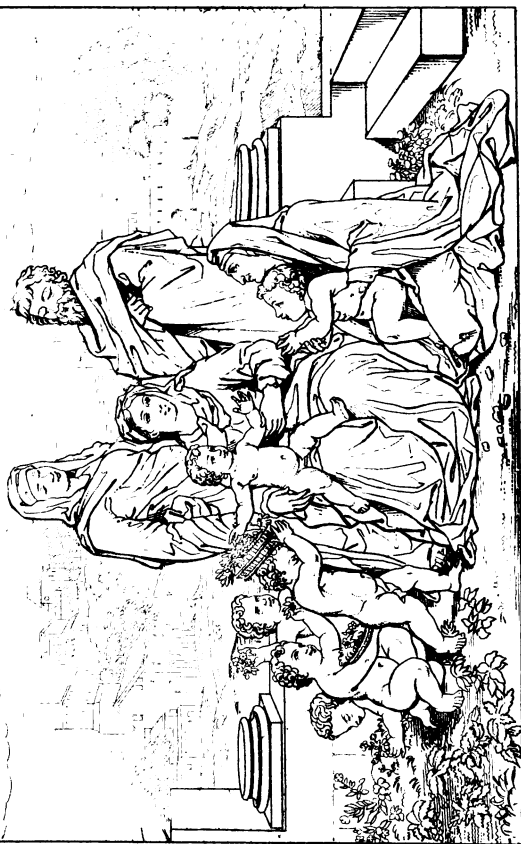


MARCHE DE SILÈNE.

Silène, que l'on dit fils de Mercure et d'une nymphe, a été le nourricier de Bacchus; il devint son compagnon lors de son voyage dans l'Inde : à son retour il s'établit dans l'Arcadie, où il fut fort aimé des bergers et des bergères de cette contrée. On le représente ordinairement vieux, ivre et couronné de pampres : il est souvent accompagné de satyres et de nymphes. Cependant Platon et Virgile lui font tenir, au milieu même de son ivresse, des discours dans lesquels on trouve les principes de la philosophie d'Épicure.

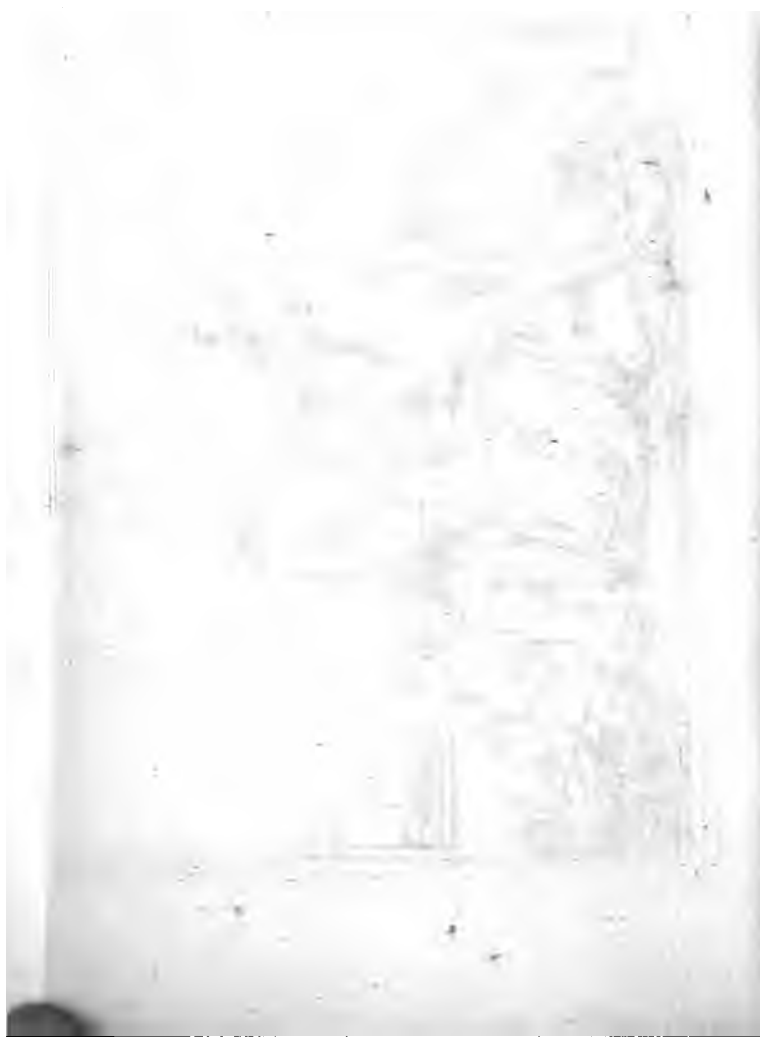
Rubens, dans cette composition, nous montre Silène ivre et soutenu par deux satyres. Une des nymphes qui l'accompagnent écrase dans ses mains du raisin dont le jus tombe sur la barbe et la poitrine du vieux Silène.

Ce tableau était en 1780 dans le cabinet de M. du Tartre, à Paris. Il faisait partie du cabinet de M. Bonnemaïson, vendu à Paris en 1827. Il a été gravé par Delaunay.



S^T FAMILLE.







A HOLY FAMILY WITH TWO ERECT FIGURES.

There is much affinity between this piece and another holy family described at n° 34, as it comprises the same number of figures. In the latter however, the Virgin is seated in the middle, and four angels are attending the infant Jesus, but in this saint Elisabeth is on the right hand, saint Joseph standing up, also a woman who bears no distinctive character. Jesus sitting on one of the Virgin's knees is taking flowers from a basket which the angels present to him. The back ground represents a landscape with a city; the monument near which the scene takes place is not terminated, and on each side stands the base of a column.

This picture has been engraved by Stella. It is now in the prince Liechtenstein's gallery, at Vienna.

Height, 5 feet 4 inches; breadth, 3 feet 2 inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE

AVEC DEUX PERSONNAGES DEBOUT.

Cette composition a beaucoup de rapport avec une autre sainte famille décrite sous le n° 34; elle est composé du même nombre de personnages : la Vierge y est assise au milieu, et quatre anges sont occupés à servir l'enfant Jésus. Mais dans celle-ci sainte Élisabeth est à droite, saint Joseph est debout, ainsi qu'une femme qui ne porte aucun caractère distinctif; et l'enfant Jésus, assis sur un des genoux de la Vierge, prend des fleurs dans un panier que lui présentent des anges. Le fond représente un paysage avec une ville; le monument près duquel se passe la scène n'est pas terminé, et on aperçoit de chaque côté la base d'une colonne.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Stella. Il se trouve maintenant dans la galerie du prince Liechtenstein, à Vienne.

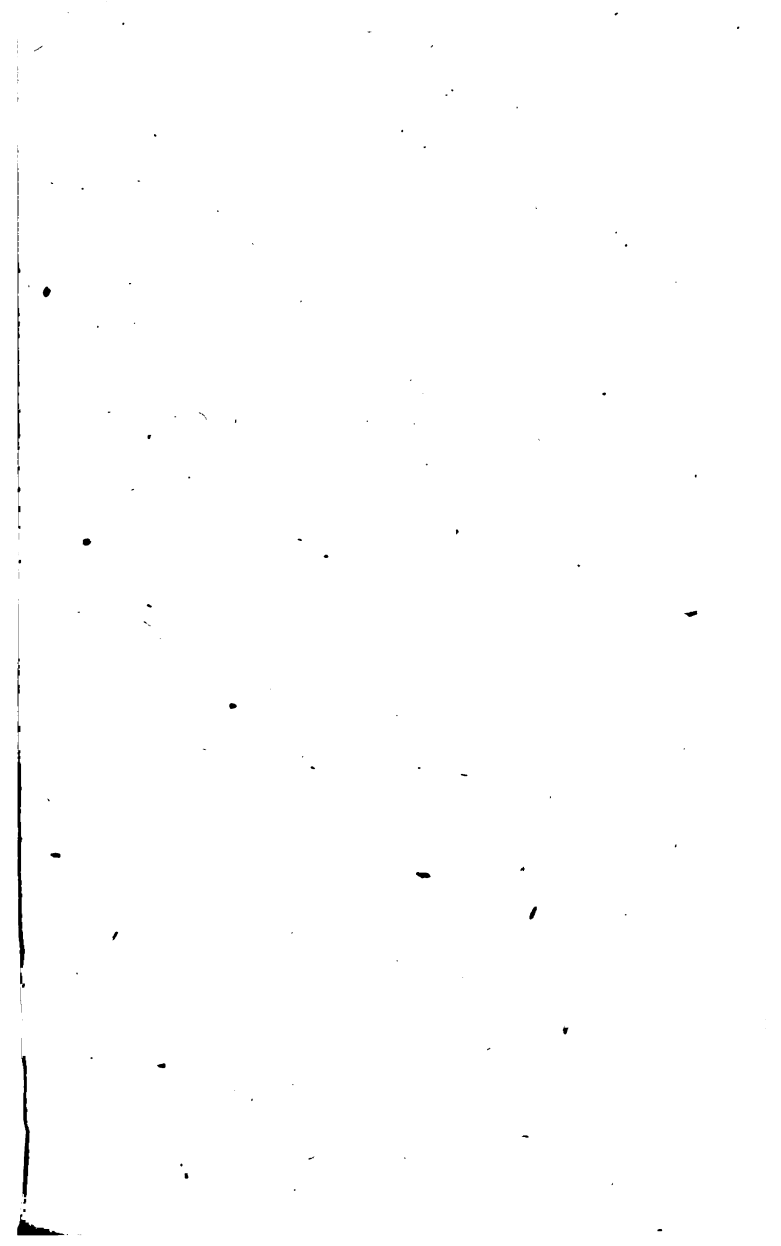
Larg., 5 pieds; haut., 3 pieds.



Munard. p.

S^{TE} CÉCILE.

30.







SAINT CECILIA.

The costume Mignard has given to saint Cecilia is quite ideal, as we have no precise date on the time and country in which this illustrious martyr lived. Some fix her death towards the end of the second century, others in the fourth. There are authors who assert she belonged to the roman family of Cecilius, and that, married against her will, she converted her husband, Valerian, to the christian faith, and was allowed by him to keep her virginity. Other authors say she went to Sicily and there suffered martyrdom. Neither is the reason known why she is considered the patroness of musicians, except that, in 821, pope Pascal the first ordered the monks in whose monastery her tomb was, to chant the praises of God night and day.

This picture, on which Mignard has impressed the stamp of his genius, is done in an easy and agreeable manner. It was executed for Louis the fourteenth, who had it placed in his private collection. It is now in the royal Museum.

Height, 2 feet 4 inches; breadth, 1 foot 9 inches.



SAINTE CÉCILE.

Le costume que Mignard a donné à sainte Cécile est tout-à-fait idéal ; il est d'autant plus excusable à cet égard qu'on n'a rien de certain sur le temps et le pays où vivait cette illustre martyre. Les uns placent sa mort à la fin du ^{iv}^e siècle, les autres dans le ^{iv}^e. Quelques auteurs prétendent qu'elle appartenait à la famille romaine de Cécilius ; que, mariée contre son gré à Valérien, elle le convertit à la foi de Jésus-Christ, et qu'il consentit à ce qu'elle conservât sa virginité. D'autres auteurs disent qu'elle vint en Sicile, et qu'elle y souffrit le martyre. On ne sait trop non plus ce qui la fit regarder comme patronne des musiciens, si ce n'est qu'en 821 le pape Pascal I^{er} chargea les religieux dans le monastère desquels était son tombeau de chanter jour et nuit les louanges de Dieu.

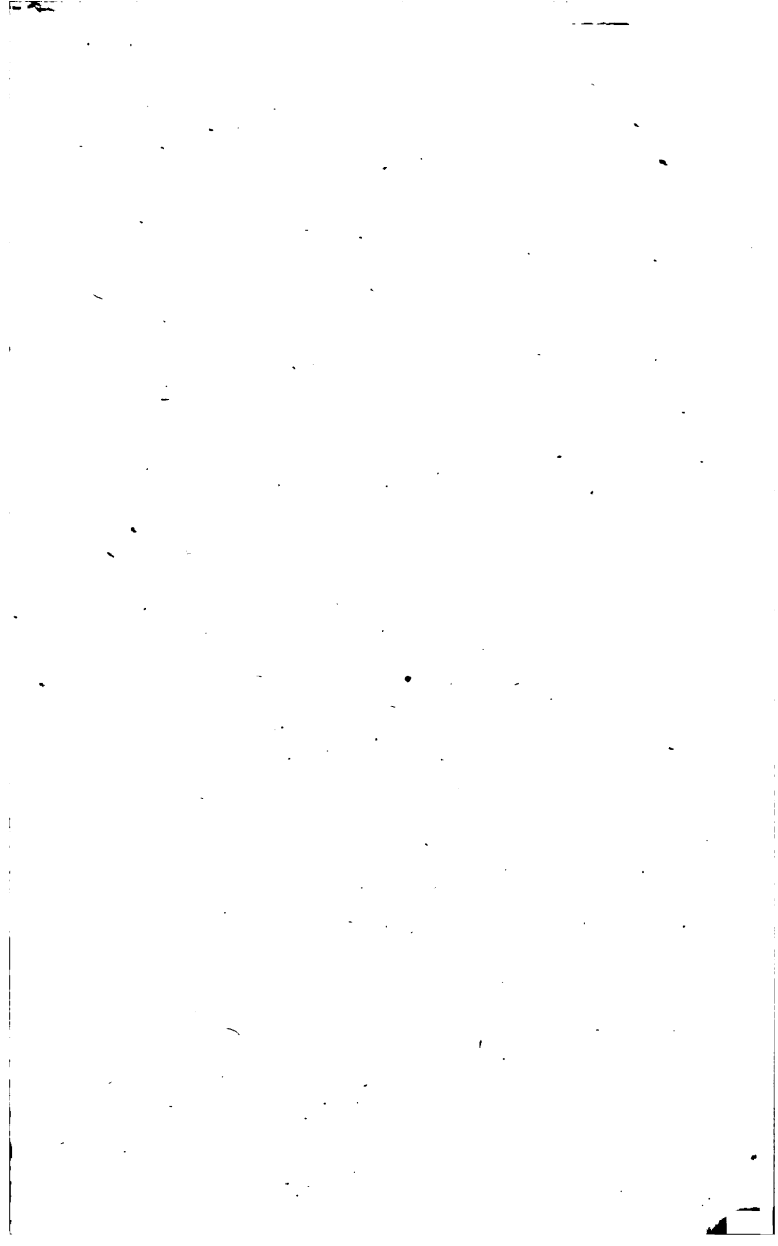
Ce tableau, dans lequel Mignard a donné le cachet de son talent, est d'un pinceau facile et agréable. Il a été exécuté pour Louis XIV, qui le fit placer dans son cabinet particulier. Il est maintenant au Musée royal, et a été gravé par C. Duflos et par Bouillard.

Haut., 2 pieds 2 pouces ; larg., 1 pied 7 pouces.



Prud'hon p.

PSYCHÉ ENLEVÉE PAR ZÉPHYRE.





PSYCHE

CARRIED AWAY BY ZEPHYR.

Psyche, condemned by the oracle, has just climbed up the rock bordering the sea, into which she is precipitating herself, when Zephyr arrives and sustains her in his arms; this is what Apuleius relates, and Prud'hon represents. In this composition, full of charms, we find the most graceful forms and most exquisite colouring. It is one of the pictures which does the greatest honour to its author's talents.

It was exhibited in the Salon of 1808, and belongs to M. Sommariva's gallery. Engraved by H. Ch. Muller.

Height, 6 feet 4 inches; breadth, 5 feet 4 inches.



PSYCHÉ

ENLEVÉE PAR ZÉPHYRE.

Psyché, condamnée par l'oracle, venait de gravir le rocher qui bordait la mer, et s'y précipitait au moment où Zéphyre arriva et la soutint dans les airs : c'est là ce que dit Apulée, c'est là ce que représente Prud'hon. Cette composition, remplie de charme, offre les formes les plus gracieuses et une couleur des plus agréables. C'est un des tableaux qui feront le plus d'honneur à son auteur.

Il fut exposé au Salon de 1808, et fait partie de la galerie de M. de Sommariva; il a été gravé par H. Ch. Muller.

Haut., 5 pieds 11 pouces; larg., 4 pieds 10 pouces.





VÉNUS AU BAIN.





VENUS AT THE BATH.

This charming figure merits to be cited as often as the Venus of Medicis and that of the Capitol. It offers the greatest purity in its contours ; the touches of the chisel disappear before the suppleness of the skin, and the head presents all the nobleness, all the gracefulness peculiar to the goddess of beauty.

This figure, which was in the Museum of Paris, is now in the Vatican ; others in the same posture are to be seen at the palazzo Farnese, the Ludovisi garden, and the Florentine gallery.

The extremity of the right foot, the left hand, and the lower part of the right arm, are modern, as well as the entire head-dress.

If erect the figure would measure about four feet four inches in height. This picture has been engraved by M. Richomme.

Height, 2 feet 2 inches.



VÉNUS AU BAIN.

Cette charmante figure mériterait d'être citée aussi souvent que la Vénus de Médicis et celle du Capitole. Elle offre la plus grande pureté dans les contours ; le travail du ciseau disparaît pour laisser voir la souplesse de la chair, et la tête présente toute la noblesse, toute la grace convenable à la déesse de la beauté.

Cette figure, qui a été au Musée de Paris, est maintenant au Vatican ; on trouve d'autres statues dans la même pose au palais Farnèse, au jardin Ludovisi et dans le galerie de Florence.

Le bout du pied droit, la main gauche et l'avant-bras droit, sont des restaurations modernes, ainsi que toute la coiffure.

Si la figure était debout, elle aurait près de 4 pieds. Elle a été gravée par M. Richomme.

Haut. , 2 pieds.



Raphael p.

LA VIERGE AU LINGE.

23.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918

WASHINGTON, D. C.: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1919.

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THE DANCER



THE HOLY FAMILY, SURNAMED LA VIERGE AU LINGE.

Nothing can be more simple and natural than this charming picture, wherein we equally admire the verity of expression, the graceful order of the composition, and the correctness of the drawing. It is said to have been executed by Raphael when in the full zenith of his talents and fame. The back-ground represents some ruins by the villa Sachetti near S.-Pietro.

This picture, painted on wood, is often called *le Silence*. It formerly belonged to M. de Chateauneuf, came by inheritance to M. de la Vrilliere, was afterwards bought for the prince of Carignan's collection, and is now in the french Museum. There is a copy of it in the gallery of the marquis of Stafford.

It has been engraved by François de Poilly and by M. Desnoyers.

Height, 2 feet 3 inches; breadth, 1 foot 7 inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE, DITE LA VIERGE AU LINGE.

Rien de plus simple et de plus naturel que cette charmante composition, dans laquelle on admire également la justesse de l'expression, la grace de la composition et la pureté du dessin. On pense que ce tableau a été exécuté par Raphaël à l'époque où il jouissait de toute la plénitude de son talent. Le fond représente une ruine près de la vigne Sachetti, à côté de Saint-Pierre.

Ce tableau est souvent nommé *le Silence*. Il a appartenu à M. de Chateaufort, vint par succession à M. de la Vrillière, passa ensuite dans le cabinet du prince de Carignan, et est maintenant dans la galerie du Musée. Il s'en trouve une copie dans la galerie du marquis de Stafford.

Ce tableau, peint sur bois, a été gravé par François de Poilly et par M. Desnoyers.

Haut., 2 pieds 1 pouce ; larg., 1 pied 6 pouces.



Raphael p.

LA VIERGE ET L'ENFANT JÉSUS.

14.



THE VIRGIN AND INFANT JESUS.

In Raphael's time it was the general custom, especially in Italy, to have in every family a picture of the Virgin ; this subject was therefore selected by almost all painters of that age ; and Raphael, who had a peculiar veneration for the mother of God, has executed so great a number of these compositions that, according to M. Quatremere de Quincy : « The very collection of all the Madonas painted or simply sketched by Raphael, and the description of the various characters he represented them under, would form an abridged history of his talents and genius. » We trace in them, as well as in all his other works, a marked progression, and a complete study might be made of all the varieties and shades of character which Raphael knew how to distinguish or harmonise together according to the nature of the subject, whether embracing the ideas of innocence, nobleness, virginal purity, or holiness and divinity; qualities all the expressions of which he has exhausted.

This picture has been engraved at Rome by C. L. Masquelier.



LA VIERGE ET L'ENFANT JÉSUS.

A l'époque où vivait Raphaël, il était d'un usage général, surtout en Italie, d'avoir chez soi un tableau de la Vierge : aussi ce sujet a-t-il été traité par presque tous les peintres de cette époque; et Raphael, qui avait une dévotion particulière à la mère de Dieu, en a exécuté un si grand nombre, que, comme l'a dit M. Quatremère de Quincy, « le seul recueil de toutes les Vierges peintes ou simplement dessinées par Raphaël, et la description des variétés qu'il porta dans ces compositions, formerait une histoire abrégée de son talent et de son génie. On y verrait, comme dans tous ses autres ouvrages, une progression marquée, et on ferait en même temps un cours de toutes les nuances de caractère qu'il sut distinguer ou réunir, selon le genre que pouvait lui offrir un sujet où se rassemblent les idées d'innocence, de pureté virginalé, de grace, de noblesse, de sainteté, de divinité; qualités dont il a épuisé toutes, les expressions. »

Ce tableau a été gravé à Rome par C. L. Masquelier.



Philippe de Champaigne p.

ASSUMPTION DE LA VIERGE.

15.

THE LIFE OF THE LANCASHIRE

The Lancashire Life is a book which has been written by a man who has lived in Lancashire for many years, and who has seen the changes which have taken place in the county since the time when it was first settled by the Romans.

The book is written in a simple and straightforward manner, and is full of interesting facts and figures. It is a book which should be read by every one who is interested in the history of Lancashire, and who wishes to know more about the life of the people who have lived in the county since the time when it was first settled by the Romans.

The book is written in a simple and straightforward manner, and is full of interesting facts and figures. It is a book which should be read by every one who is interested in the history of Lancashire, and who wishes to know more about the life of the people who have lived in the county since the time when it was first settled by the Romans.

too, 7 feet 3 inches, breadth 4 feet 3 inches



THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREEKS



THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.

The Virgin was not martyred like so many other saints whose fete is solemnized on the anniversary day of their martyrdom; but the time and place of her death are unknown; although some pretend she died at Ephesus and was taken up to heaven.

Poussin has represented this identical moment, and done what few painters had been able to do, avoided the double action; for, instead of placing at the bottom of the picture the apostles and holy women as witnesses of that extraordinary event, he has shown us the Virgin ascending in the airy expanse, surrounded by angels; and merely exhibits a few monumental buildings denoting a large city, to show that the scene is taking place when the Virgin has just left the earth to hasten to the bosom of the Divinity, there to enjoy unutterable bliss.

This picture has been engraved by Pesne.

Height, 1 foot 7 inches; breadth, 1 foot 3 inches.



ASSOMPTION DE LA VIERGE.

La Vierge ne fut point martyrisée ainsi que tant d'autres saints et saintes dont la fête se célèbre le jour anniversaire de leur martyre; mais on ignore l'époque et le lieu de sa mort; cependant on a dit qu'elle avait eu lieu à Éphèse, et que son corps avait été enlevé au ciel.

C'est ce moment que Poussin a représenté; mais il a évité la double action dont la plupart des peintres n'ont pas su se garantir en plaçant au bas du sujet des apôtres ou des saintes femmes témoins de cet événement extraordinaire. Poussin a montré la Vierge élevée dans l'espace, entourée d'anges, et seulement il a laissé voir quelques monumens qui indiquent une grande ville, voulant montrer par là que la scène a lieu au moment où la Vierge a quitté la terre, pour aller au sein de la Divinité jouir du parfait bonheur.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Pesne.

Haut., 1 pied 6 pouces; larg., 1 pied 2 pouces.



Mignard p.

LA VISITATION.

26.

THE LITERATURE.

The first of the two volumes is a collection of the most important literary works of the period, and the second is a collection of the most important literary works of the period.

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THE VISITATION.

This is one among the few of Mignard's compositions that enable us to form an idea of his talents as an historical painter, as he was more conspicuous, and particularly distinguished, by his numerous portraits, which always display a graceful and fine expression, together with a great charm in the colouring.

Mignard had begun this picture in Rome; but overcharged with works, and obliged to terminate, before his departure, the portraits he had undertaken, he brought it along with him. During a year's residence at his brother's, at Avignon, he resumed without completing it. He at length terminated it in Paris, and it was placed on the great altar of the filles de la Visitation at Orleans. The head of the Virgin is said to be the portrait of his daughter, the countess de Feuquieres, and saint Elisabeth that of his wife.

This picture has been engraved by Jean Louis Roullet.

Height, 10 feet 8 inches; breadth, 6 feet 4 inches.



LA VISITATION.

Cette composition est du petit nombre de celles qui peuvent nous donner une idée des talens de Mignard comme peintre d'histoire, car il s'est fait connaître bien plus, et surtout s'est fait remarquer de la manière la plus avantageuse par ses nombreux portraits, où l'on trouve toujours réunies la grace et la finesse d'expression, avec un grand charme dans le coloris.

Mignard avait commencé ce tableau à Rome; mais, surchargé de travaux, et obligé de terminer avant son départ les portraits qu'il avait commencés, il apporta son tableau avec lui. Pendant une année de séjour chez son frère, à Avignon, il y travailla, mais il ne put le terminer; ce n'est qu'à Paris qu'il y mit enfin la dernière main, et il fut placé alors au maître-autel des filles de la Visitation, à Orléans. On assure que la tête de la Vierge est le portrait de sa fille, M^{me} la comtesse de Feuquières, et sainte Élisabeth celui de sa femme.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Jean-Louis Rouillet.

Haut., 10 pieds; larg., 6 pieds.



Gros p.

SAPHO.

27.

SUPPLEMENT

ON THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

The following is a list of the public lands of the Territory of Arizona, as they appear on the maps of the General Land Office, and as they are described in the reports of the Surveyors-General of the Territory, for the year 1887.

The lands are classified into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the United States; (2) Lands reserved for the State of Arizona; and (3) Lands reserved for the people of Arizona.

The lands reserved for the United States are those lands which are reserved for the use of the United States, and which are not subject to sale or disposal by the State of Arizona, or the people of Arizona.

The lands reserved for the State of Arizona are those lands which are reserved for the use of the State of Arizona, and which are not subject to sale or disposal by the people of Arizona.

The lands reserved for the people of Arizona are those lands which are reserved for the use of the people of Arizona, and which are not subject to sale or disposal by the State of Arizona, or the United States.

The following is a list of the lands reserved for the people of Arizona:



SAPPHO

ON THE ROCK OF LEUCATE.

Sappho of Mitylena, in the island of Lesbos, is equally celebrated for her poetry and her amours, these have been even represented as of a peculiar kind; certain it is however that she was married in her youth, and destroyed herself through love for Phaon who had forsaken her.

Sappho's verses relate to love. Her tact, in this respect, was so extensive, that she summed up all the various signs for detecting the tender passion, by following which Erasistratus recognised the lingering disease of Antiochus.

M. Gros has represented Sappho after having offered a sacrifice to Apollo, who had a temple erected to him on the promontory of Leucate, essaying the last effort to free herself from love and life.

It is impossible to pourtray in a more powerful manner, the total desolation and despair of the soul about to plunge into eternity.

This picture has been engraved at the expense of the Société des amis des arts, in 1819, by M. Laugier.

Height, 3 feet 2 inches; breadth, 2 feet 2 inches.



SAPHO •

SUR LE ROCHER DE LEUCATE.

Sapho de Mitylène, dans l'île de Lesbos, est aussi célèbre par ses vers que par ses amours; et on dit même que ses amours étaient d'une singulière nature. Cependant il est certain qu'elle fut mariée dans sa jeunesse, et qu'elle se fit périr par amour pour Phaon, qui s'était éloigné d'elle.

Tous les vers de Sapho avaient rapport à l'amour. Son érudition à cet égard était si étendue, qu'elle fit le calcul des signes à quoi l'on peut connaître une personne amoureuse; et c'est cela qui servit de guide à Érasistrate pour reconnaître la maladie d'Antiochus.

M. Gros a représenté Sapho venant de faire un sacrifice à Apollon, auquel on avait élevé un temple sur le promontoire de Leucate, et faisant le dernier effort pour se détacher de la vie. Il est impossible de mieux rendre l'abandon de toutes les forces morales au moment où on se détermine à une résolution aussi périlleuse.

Ce tableau a été gravé aux frais de la Société des amis des arts, en 1819, par M. Laugier.

Haut., 3 pieds; larg., 2 pieds.



JULIE

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a number of causes, the most important of which are the discovery of gold in California, the discovery of oil in Texas, and the discovery of coal in the West. These discoveries have led to a great increase in the number of people who have come to the country, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the first of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The second cause is the fact that the country has a very fertile soil. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very fertile region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the second of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The third cause is the fact that the country has a very mild climate. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very mild region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the third of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The fourth cause is the fact that the country has a very large area of land. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the fourth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The fifth cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the fifth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The sixth cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the sixth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The seventh cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the seventh of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The eighth cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the eighth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The ninth cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the ninth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country. The tenth cause is the fact that the country has a very large number of people. This is due to the fact that the country is situated in a very large region, and this has led to a great increase in the number of people who have settled in the country. This is the tenth of the causes which have led to the rapid increase in the population of the country.





JULIA AS CERES.

This statue is one of those considered as representing divinity, on account of the attributes with which it is adorned; and it has been considered also as a portrait, from the manner in which the drapery is arranged and also from the character of the head, which, although very agreeable, is not sufficiently severe.

The crown which ornaments the head, and the bunch of wheat in the hand, make it appear probable that it may be a statue of Ceres. M. Visconti has considered it as one of Julia, the daughter of Augustus. This celebrated antiquary grounds his opinion upon the resemblance which the head bears to that which is found upon a very rare medal, where that princess, so well known for her debaucheries and misfortunes, is represented. The disposition of the drapery is not less natural than elegant, and calls to mind the very best days of the grecian school; but the workmanship of many parts, where the execution is rough and without delicacy, gives it the air of a copy.

This statue, in Parian marble, was found in France a long time prior to the revolution; it formed a part of the antiquities which had for a great period appertained to the crown. It is in perfect preservation, the hand even being antique. The head has been taken from the body and restored to its place again; but it certainly belongs to the figure. There are also two slight restorations, one at the extremity of the nose, and the other on the chin.

Height, 5 feet 6 inches.



JULIE EN CÉRÈS.

Cette statue est du nombre de celles regardées d'abord comme représentant une divinité, à cause des attributs dont elle est ornée, et qu'on a cru reconnaître ensuite pour un portrait, à cause de la manière dont la figure est drapée, ainsi que par le caractère de la tête, qui, quoique très-agréable, n'est pas assez sévère.

La couronne dont la tête est ornée, et le bouquet d'épis qu'elle tient dans la main, ont fait croire que ce pouvait être une statue de Cérès; M. Visconti l'a regardée comme une statue de Julie, fille d'Auguste. Ce célèbre antiquaire a basé son opinion sur la ressemblance de la tête avec celle qui se trouve sur une médaille extrêmement rare, où est représentée cette princesse si célèbre par ses désordres et par ses malheurs. La disposition des draperies est aussi naturelle qu'élégante, elle rappelle les meilleurs temps de l'école grecque; mais l'exécution de quelques parties, dont le travail est rude et sans délicatesse, font penser que c'est une copie.

Cette statue, en marbre de Paros, a été trouvée en France long-temps avant la révolution; elle fait partie des antiques appartenant depuis long-temps à la couronne. Elle est d'une parfaite conservation, la main même étant antique; cependant la tête a été détachée du tronc, et ensuite rajustée, mais c'est bien celle de la figure. Il y a aussi deux légères restaurations, l'une à l'extrémité du nez, et l'autre au menton.

Haut. , 5 pieds 2 pouces.



Murillo p.

S^{te} MADELAINE.

MARY MAGDALEN.

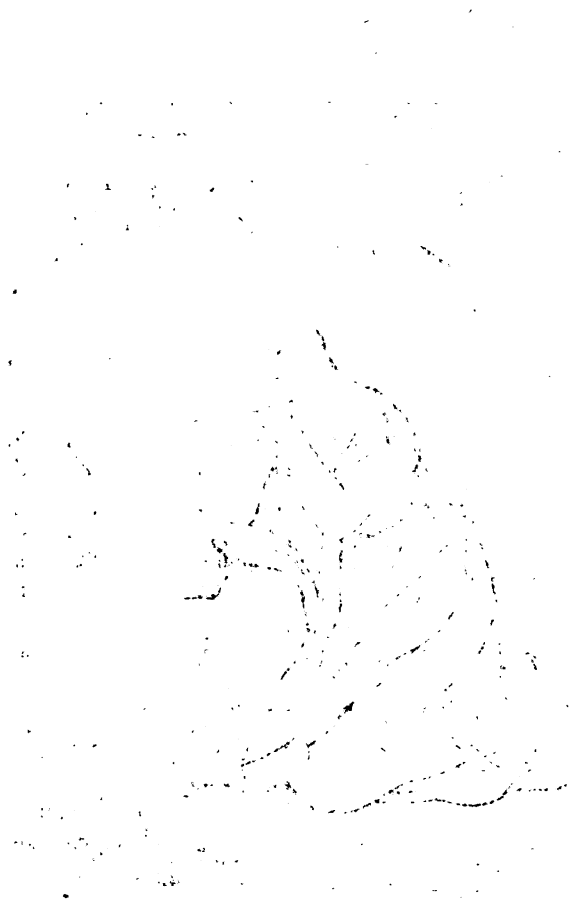
Living in the same class with her sister, Mary Magdalen, her mark being in the least affected, she, like her sister, was often the butt of the boys who were attracted to her on account of her beauty, and who uttered all sorts of abusive remarks to her, for the purpose of exciting her anger, and thus making her the subject of their derision. But she was not so easily taken in, and she was able to bear the abuse with patience of the place.

It is said that, when they be perished, the said is a great consolation. Mary Magdalen, in regard to the work of her present service, she would have reached a long and happy old age, had she not been so much afflicted by the plague, which she could not avoid. She was, however, a very good woman, and she was very kind to her mother, and she was very kind to her sister. She was also very kind to her father, and she was very kind to her brother. She was also very kind to her friends, and she was very kind to her enemies. She was also very kind to her neighbors, and she was very kind to her countrymen. She was also very kind to her fellow creatures, and she was very kind to her fellow creatures.

It is said that she is in the city, and was engaged by Raphael

to paint her.

9





MARY MAGDALEN.

Living at the same era with Jesus-Christ, saint Mary Magdalen made herself remarkable by the ardent affection she testified for our Saviour; she was one of the holy women who attended him on mount Calvary, and who after his death carried spices to the sepulchre, for the purpose of embalming the body of her divine master. In fine, it was she who, remaining near the tomb, saw Jesus - Christ after his resurrection, believing him to be the gardener of the place.

The small vase, which may be perceived near the skull, is one of the attributes of Mary Magdalen : it brings to the recollection the last service she would have rendered to our Saviour; but it is the cause of that error which confounds this holy virgin with that penitential sinner, unknown by name, who, in the house of Simon the Pharisee, poured perfume on the feet of Jesus-Christ. The surname of Magdalen was derived from the town of Magdala, in which she lived, near the lake of Genezareth.

The original picture is in Italy; it was engraved by Raphael Morghen in 1801.



SAINTE MADELEINE.

Vivant du temps même de Jésus-Christ, sainte Marie-Madeleine se fit remarquer par l'ardent amour qu'elle témoigna pour le Sauveur ; elle est une des saintes femmes qui l'accompagnèrent sur le Calvaire , et qui après sa mort portèrent des parfums au sépulcre pour embaumer le corps de leur divin Maître. Enfin c'est elle qui, étant restée près du tombeau , y aperçut Jésus Christ glorieux , qu'elle crut être le jardinier de ce lieu.

Le petit vase que l'on voit près de la tête de mort est un des attributs de Marie-Madeleine : il rappelle le dernier service qu'elle voulut rendre au Sauveur ; mais il est cause de l'erreur , qui a fait confondre cette vierge sainte avec la pécheresse pénitente dont on ignore le nom , et qui , chez Simon le Pharisien , répandit des parfums sur les pieds de Jésus-Christ. Le surnom de Madeleine lui vient de ce qu'elle habitait le bourg de Magdala , près du lac de Génézareth.

Le tableau original se trouve en Italie ; il a été gravé par Raphaël Morghen en 1801.

*Rubens p*ST^E FAMILLE.

20.

THE HOLY FAMILY.

The scene is laid in the stable at Bethlehem, where the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus, and the young Joseph are depicted. The Virgin is seated on the left, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. The young Joseph stands on the right, leaning over the manger. The manger is filled with straw, and the infant Jesus lies in it. The background shows the interior of the stable, with a manger and a manger.

Painted by Raphael, and the property of the Vatican Museums.
Engraved by Raphael Menges.

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to extreme fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections, with some lines being more distinct than others. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted.



THE HOLY FAMILY.

Can this composition of three figures be called a holy family? ought it not rather to be named the Virgin with the infant Jesus and saint Joseph? It is a question not only undecided, but not easily resolved. When there are but two figures, that of the Virgin and her divine infant, these two holy persons can scarcely be considered as forming a holy family. But of how many persons should a picture be composed, that may be entitled to such a denomination? The young saint John and saint Elizabeth ought necessarily to be included in the number, or at least one of them.

Rubens has in this picture given a perfect imitation of nature; the peaceful sleep of infancy, the tender solicitude of a mother endeavouring to place her infant in its cradle without awakening it, the interest saint Joseph takes in the scene, all is expressed with a perfection which leaves nothing to be desired.

The original picture is in England and the property of lord Clive; it has been engraved by Raphael Morghen.



SAINTE FAMILLE.

Cette composition de trois figures est-elle une sainte famille? ou doit-on lui donner le titre de Vierge avec l'enfant Jésus et saint Joseph? C'est encore une question, non seulement indécise, mais qui, je pense, est difficile à résoudre parfaitement. Lorsqu'il n'y a que deux figures, celles de la Vierge et de son divin enfant, ces deux saints personnages seuls ne peuvent en effet être considérés comme formant une sainte famille. Mais de combien de personnages le tableau doit-il être composé pour que cette dénomination soit exacte? Doit-on y voir nécessairement le petit saint Jean et sainte Élisabeth, ou au moins l'un des deux?

Rubens, dans ce tableau, a su donner une parfaite imitation de la nature; le sommeil paisible de l'enfance, le tendre soin de la mère, qui veut placer l'enfant dans son berceau sans le réveiller, l'intérêt que saint Joseph prend à cette scène, tout est exprimé avec une perfection qui ne laisse rien à désirer.

Le tableau original se trouve en Angleterre, chez milord Clive; il a été gravé par Raphaël Morghen.



Le Suer p.

MARTYRE DE S^T LAURENT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]





THE MARTYRDOM OF S^T LAWRENCE.

The composition of this picture is admirable, it is not in the least inferior to that of saint Paul preaching to the Ephesians, painted by Le Sueur for the cathedral of Notre-Dame. The martyrdom had been intended for the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, and the loss of it, which is inexplicable, will always be a subject of regret for the friends of the fine arts. It is impossible to cite a more beautiful arrangement, a happier disposition of masses and of groups, a scene more noble and more pathetic. With regard to the colouring, it can be judged of only from a copy, tolerably well executed, belonging to the collection of an artist in Paris; it cannot be considered superior to the colouring in the picture of saint Paul; and it is not for this quality that the works of Le Sueur are to be proposed as models.

The martyrdom of saint Lawrence has been engraved by Gerard Audran. This great artist, far from weakening the beauties of the original, has rendered its character and expression with energy. Accomplished draftsman, he had the talent of perfecting the contours, which escaped the painter either from negligence or want of correctness. This justice has often been done him by Le Brun, whose principal productions have been engraved by Audran in so masterly a manner.

Height, 12 feet 9 inches; breadth, 7 feet 5 inches.

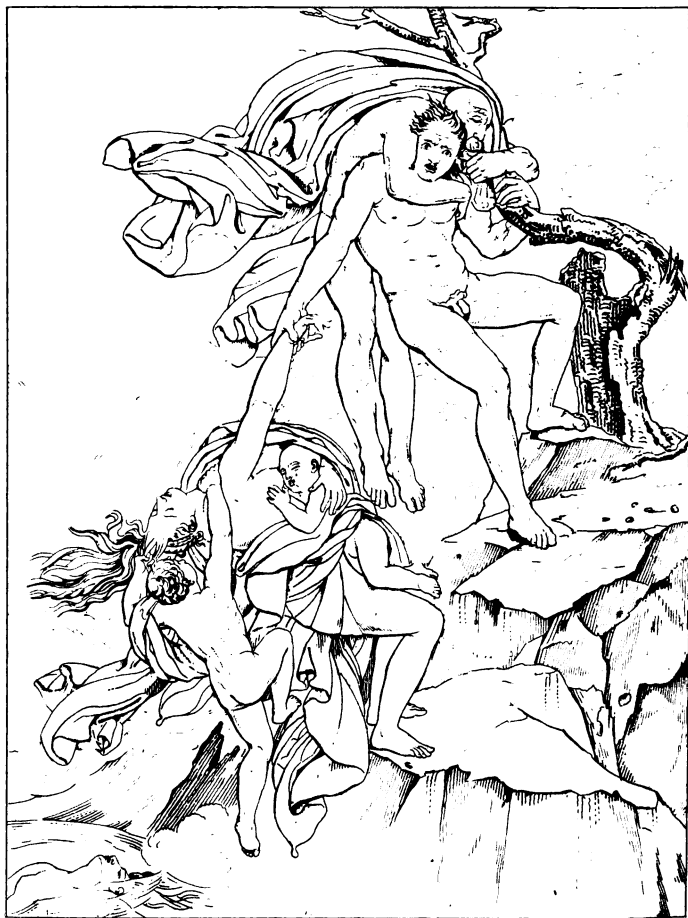


LE MARTYRE DE SAINT LAURENT.

La composition de ce tableau est admirable, et ne le cède point à celle de saint Paul prêchant les Éphésiens, que Le Sueur peignit pour l'église de Notre-Dame. Il a été peint pour l'église de Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, et sa perte, qu'on ne peut expliquer, sera toujours un motif de regret pour les amis des arts. On ne peut citer une plus belle ordonnance, une plus heureuse disposition de plans et de groupes, une scène plus noble et plus pathétique. Quant au coloris, on ne peut en juger que d'après une copie assez bien exécutée, qui se trouve à Paris dans le cabinet d'un artiste; il ne paraît pas supérieur à celui du tableau de saint Paul, et ce n'est pas sous ce rapport que les ouvrages de Le Sueur doivent être proposés pour modèles.

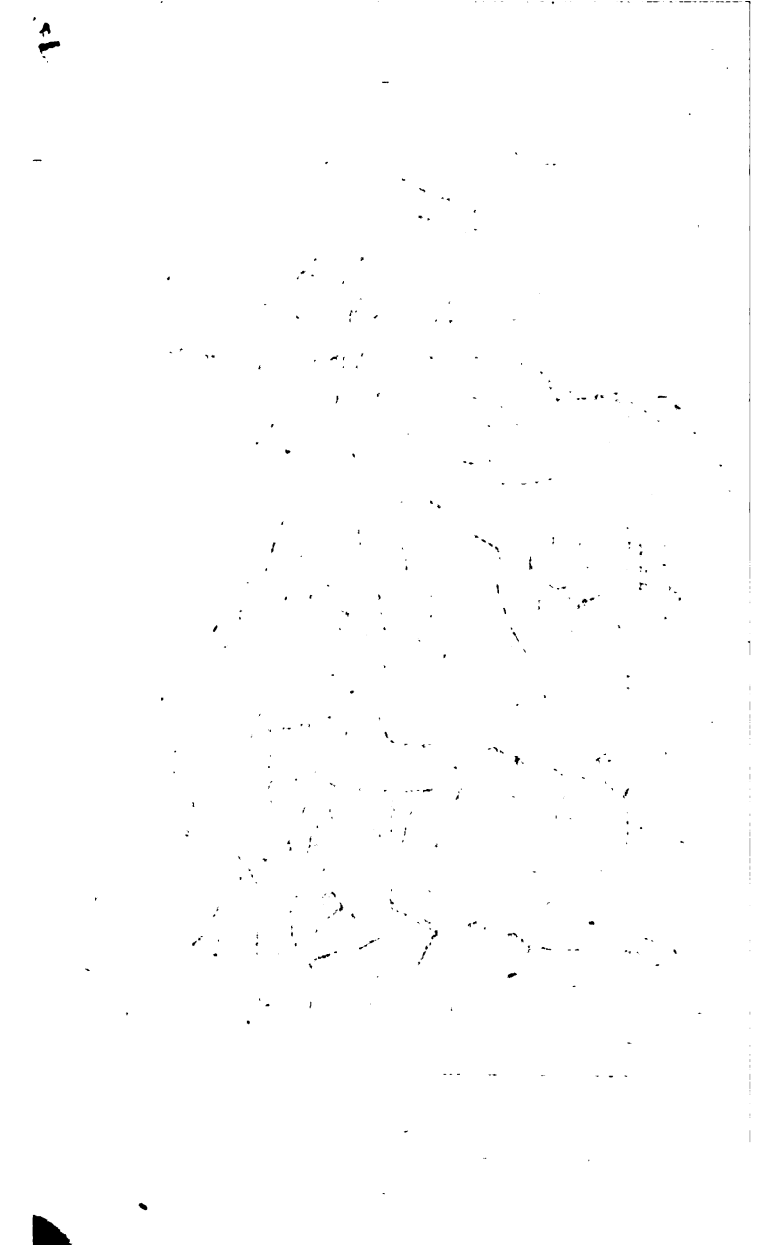
Le tableau du martyre de saint Laurent a été gravé par Gérard Audran. Ce grand artiste, loin d'affaiblir les beautés de l'original, comme cela arrive quelquefois, en a rendu avec énergie le caractère et l'expression. Savant dessinateur, il eut le talent d'en épurer les contours, lorsque le peintre avait laissé échapper quelque négligence ou quelque incorrection. C'est une justice que lui rendît plus d'une fois Le Brun, dont il a gravé, dans une si grande manière, les principales productions.

Haut. , 12 pieds; larg. , 7 pieds.



Girardet p.

UNE SCÈNE DU DÉLUGE.





A SCENE FROM THE DELUGE.

The artist's aim in this picture was not to paint that universal scene of desolation, during which nature was buried under the waters. He merely sought to represent an episode of it; not that he shrunk from executing so vast a composition, but such an immense subject would not have allowed him to produce those great figures in which he proved himself a delineator equally correct as skilful. Whatever criticisms may have been launched against this composition, its beauties, and preeminent merit, far more than redeem its faults; and it has placed Girodet in a most conspicuous rank amongst his illustrious rivals.

This picture appeared in the Salon of 1806 and competed for the decennial prize. It was afterwards exhibited in the gallery of the Luxembourg, and is now in the royal Museum; M. Aubry Lecomte has given it in lithography.

Height, 13 feet 10 inches; breadth, 10 feet 4 inches.



UNE SCÈNE DU DÉLUGE.

Le peintre, dans ce tableau, n'a pas voulu rendre cette grande scène de désolation dans laquelle la nature entière se trouva ensevelie sous les eaux. Son intention a été d'en représenter seulement un épisode. Ce n'est pas sans doute qu'il ait craint d'exécuter une composition aussi vaste, mais ce sujet ne lui aurait pas permis de donner de grandes figures dans lesquelles l'auteur s'est montré dessinateur aussi correct que savant. Quelles que soient les critiques qu'on ait faites de ce tableau, elles sont bien loin de balancer les beautés et le mérite qui s'y trouvent : aussi cette composition a-t-elle placé Girodet de la manière la plus avantageuse parmi ses illustres émules.

Le tableau parut au Salon de 1806; il a concouru pour le prix décennal, fut ensuite exposé dans la galerie du Luxembourg, et est placé maintenant dans celle du Musée. Il a été lithographié par M. Aubry Leconte.

Haut., 13 pieds; larg., 9 pieds 9 pouces.



CENTAURE .





A CENTAUR.

The mountaineers of Thessaly were the first men who adopted the habit of hunting on horseback; their neighbours, terrified at their appearance, considered them as monsters composed of a strange mixture, half men and half horses. They received the name of Centaurs, and, in attributing ferocity to them, they were not considered incapable of feeling some of the human passions.

This figure, of Parian marble, is said to have been found on mount Cœlius near Latran. It is probably that of Eurythion whose misfortunes Homer ascribes to the drunkenness in which he indulged. His hands are tied behind his back, and he appears unwillingly to obey the child he carries. The head of the Centaur is sublime; there are some expressions in it imitated from the head of the Laocoon; the ears are pointed, yet they have not in the least the character of a satyr's but that of a horse; the form of the body is in the finest style; the flesh and skin are so wonderfully imitated they may perhaps be regarded as superior to those in any other statue.

The child is not a Cupid, but the genius of Bacchus, as may be seen by the ivy he is crowned with; probably he held in his right hand a string tied to the arms of the Centaur for the purpose of guiding him. The girdle of the genius of Bacchus is like that which horsemen generally have; he wears it to show that he succeeded in subduing the Centaurs and made use of them in his conquest of India.

This group has been engraved by Abr. Girardet.

Height, 5 feet.



CENTAURE.

Les montagnards de la Thessalie ayant les premiers pris l'habitude de chasser à cheval, leurs voisins épouvantés à cet aspect les regardèrent comme des monstres composés d'un mélange bizarre des formes humaines avec celles du cheval. Ils reçurent le nom de Centaures; et en leur attribuant de la férocité, on ne les crut pas pour cela incapables de ressentir quelques-unes des passions humaines.

Cette figure, en marbre de Paros, a été trouvée, dit-on, sur le mont Cœlius près de Latran; c'est probablement celle d'Eurytion, dont Homère attribue les malheurs à l'ivresse par laquelle il s'était laissé surprendre. Il a les mains liées derrière le dos et paraît obéir malgré lui au petit cavalier qui le monte. La tête du Centaure est sublime; on y retrouve quelques expressions imitées de la tête du Laocoon; les oreilles sont pointues, et cependant ne doivent ici rien rappeler des satyres, mais bien plutôt la forme de celles des chevaux: les beautés du torse sont d'un style élevé; une imitation étonnante des chairs et de la peau s'y fait remarquer plus peut-être que dans aucune autre statue.

L'enfant n'est point un amour, mais le génie de Bacchus, ainsi que le démontre le lierre dont il est couronné; probablement il tenait dans sa main droite le lien qui attache les bras du Centaure, et pouvait aussi lui servir de guide. La ceinture que porte le génie de Bacchus est semblable à celle dont se servaient habituellement les cavaliers; il en fait usage pour indiquer qu'il est parvenu à subjuguier les Centaures, et les faire servir à la conquête de l'Inde.

Ce groupe a été gravé par Abraham Girardet.

Haut., 4 pieds 8 pouces.



DIANE.

J. B. Goussier.



DIANA.

The duchess of Valentinois, known by the name of Diana of Poitiers, is here represented with some of the attributes belonging to the goddess of the chase, whom she was in the habit apparently of considering as her model; for crescents and arrows are often to be found intermingled with her cypher and that of Henry II, to whom she was both a mistress and a counsellor. In her left hand she holds a bow, the other embraces the neck of a stag lying beside her, and against which she is leaning; she wears no crescent, although it is one of the distinctive attributes of Diana, but the group includes Phocion and Syrius, two hounds belonging to the goddess of the chase.

If this lady, celebrated for her beauty, thought fit to have herself represented entirely naked, it would have been more in character to have given the emblems of Venus rather than those of Diana, for so modest was the goddess of the forests that she cruelly punished Acteon for having seen her accidentally in her bath. This remark must not prevent us from admiring so beautiful a figure, which is one of Jean Goujon's masterpieces.

This group at first decorated a fountain in the middle of Anet-park; it was afterwards placed in the gardens of the Museum for french monuments, rue des Petits-Augustins, and is now in the french Museum, salle d'Angoulême.

Height, 6 feet 5 hitches; length 4 feet 9 inches.



DIANE.

La duchesse de Valentinois, connue sous le nom de Diane de Poitiers, est ici représentée avec quelques-uns des attributs de la déesse de la chasse, qu'elle aimait apparemment à faire regarder comme son modèle, puisque très souvent on trouve des croissans et des flèches entremêlés avec son chiffre et celui du roi Henri II, dont elle fut à la fois et la maîtresse et le conseil. Elle tient un arc de la main gauche et de l'autre main embrasse le cou d'un cerf couché près d'elle et sur lequel elle s'appuie; cependant elle ne porte pas de croissant, l'un des attributs distinctifs de Diane; mais dans le groupe se trouvent placés Phocion et Syrius, deux des chiens de la déesse de la chasse.

Si cette femme célèbre par sa beauté a trouvé bon de se faire représenter entièrement nue, il aurait alors été convenable de lui donner les attributs de Vénus plutôt que ceux de Diane, puisque cette déesse des forêts avait une telle décence qu'elle punit cruellement Actéon pour l'avoir par hasard aperçue au bain. Cette remarque ne doit pas empêcher d'admirer une aussi belle figure, qui est un des chefs-d'œuvre de Jean Goujon.

Ce groupe servit d'abord à la décoration d'une fontaine qui était au milieu du parc d'Anet; il fut depuis placé dans les jardins du Musée des monumens français, rue des Petits-Augustins, et se trouve maintenant dans le Musée français, salle d'Angoulême.

Larg., 6 pieds; haut., 4 pieds 6 pouces.



Raphael p.

25.

ST^H CATHERINE.

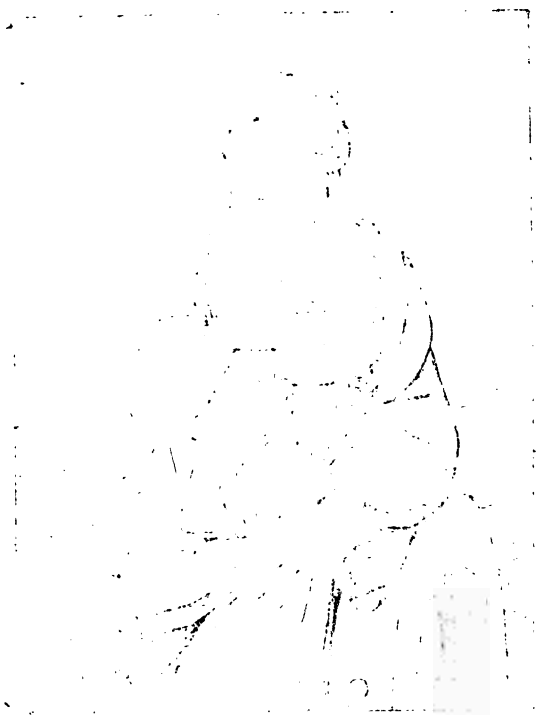
SAINT GAYLLE.

The subject of this picture is a young girl, who, like the other women mentioned in the preceding chapter, was a native of the island of St. Martin. She belonged to a noble family, and was educated in the most liberal manner. She was a pious and virtuous girl, and was distinguished by her talents and her beauty. She was married to a young man, who was a nobleman, and who was a pious and virtuous man. She was a noble and virtuous girl, and was distinguished by her talents and her beauty.

She was a noble and virtuous girl, and was distinguished by her talents and her beauty. She was married to a young man, who was a nobleman, and who was a pious and virtuous man. She was a noble and virtuous girl, and was distinguished by her talents and her beauty. She was married to a young man, who was a nobleman, and who was a pious and virtuous man. She was a noble and virtuous girl, and was distinguished by her talents and her beauty.

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An engraving from this picture was a few years since published by M. Deshayes.





SAINT CATHARINE.

It is supposed that saint Catharine was born at Alexandria, during the 4th century, but nothing certain is known respecting either her life or her martyrdom. However it is believed that she belonged to a noble and wealthy family, also that she was learned, and that her beauty attracted the attention of Cæsar Maximin Daïa; but she resisted his proposals, and their rejection was probably the cause of her death, or at least of her exile.

After remaining undiscovered during four hundred years, a body found upon mount Sinai was regarded as that of a holy martyr, and it became an object of worship among the Grecks under the name of *Aicatherina*. It was then that the acts of her life were recapitulated, and among them circumstances were blended, which with respect to their truth may be questionable.

The wheel, one of her characteristic attributes, is among the number : it cannot be asserted that God performed a miracle in destroying the instrument of her sacrifice, when it is not certain that she suffered martyrdom.

An engraving from this picture was a few years since executed by M. Desnoyers.



SAINTE CATHERINE.

On pense que sainte Catherine naquit à Alexandrie, dans le ^{iv}^e siècle; mais on ne connaît rien de certain sur sa vie ni sur son martyre. Cependant on croit qu'elle était d'une famille noble et riche; on croit aussi qu'elle fut savante, et que sa beauté avait attiré les regards de César Maximin Daïa; mais elle résista aux propositions qu'il lui fit, et peut-être ces refus devinrent-ils la cause de sa mort ou au moins de son exil.

Demeurée inconnue pendant quatre cents ans, un corps trouvé sur le mont Sinaï fut regardé comme celui d'une sainte martyre, et un culte lui fut rendu chez les Grecs, sous le nom d'*Aicatherina*. Les actes de sa vie furent alors recherchés, et on y mêla quelques faits dont il est permis de douter.

La roue, qui est l'un de ses attributs caractéristiques, est de ce nombre : on ne peut assurer que Dieu ait fait un miracle pour briser les instrumens de son supplice, puisqu'on n'est pas même certain qu'elle ait été martyrisée.

Une gravure de ce tableau a été faite depuis peu d'années par M. Desnoyers.



Sculpt. Romain p.

NEPTUNE ET AMPHITRITE

NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE.

The drawing is the only thing to be admired in this picture, for the colouring is rather harsh, as is generally the case with the school of Gillo Romano. The composition preserves some of the vigour of the little action. It is difficult to believe that the figures of Neptune and Amphitrite are on a rock that can scarcely support them, and still more difficult to explain the position of the figures, as if they were the u.

The picture was probably intended as a portrait of the emperor Maximilian, in a room where heathen gods were worshipped.

Amphitrite's head seems to be a portrait of the emperor's wife, Margaret of Austria, who was married to Maximilian in 1500, and was queen of the Netherlands.

Height, 6 feet 4 inches; breadth, 4 feet 3 inches.



THEY MET AT THE TEMPLE



NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE.

The drawing is the only thing to be admired in this picture, since the colouring is rather harsh, as is generally the case with Giulio Romano. The composition presents some irregularities and too little action. It is difficult to imagine two persons sitting by each other on a rock that can scarcely contain them, and still more difficult to explain the posture of Cupid seated between them.

This picture was probably intended as an ornament between two windows, in a room where heathenish divinities were equally grouped.

Amphitrite's head seems to be a portrait. The picture was bought in 1810 for cardinal Fesch, and has been engraved by M. Richomme.

Height, 6 feet 4 inches; breadth, 4 feet 3 inches.



NEPTUNE ET AMPHITRITE.

Le dessin est la seule chose qu'on puisse admirer dans ce tableau, car sa couleur est un peu crue, comme l'est ordinairement celle de Jules Romain. Quant à la composition, elle offre quelques irrégularités et trop peu d'action. Il est difficile de concevoir deux personnes assises l'une auprès de l'autre sur un rocher qui peut à peine les contenir, et on ne sait comment expliquer la pose de cet Amour assis entre eux.

On doit croire que ce tableau a été fait pour orner un trumeau dans une pièce où probablement d'autres dieux de la fable se trouvaient également groupés.

Il est probable que la tête d'Amphitrite est un portrait. Le tableau fut acheté en 1810 pour le cardinal Fesch; il a été gravé par M. Richomme.

Haut., 6 pieds; larg., 4 pieds.



LE CHRIST MORT.

11-11-51

The first of these is the fact that the "new"
 style of architecture is not a new style at all,
 but a revival of the old style. The second
 is the fact that the "new" style is not a
 new style at all, but a revival of the old
 style. The third is the fact that the "new"
 style is not a new style at all, but a revival
 of the old style. The fourth is the fact that
 the "new" style is not a new style at all,
 but a revival of the old style. The fifth is
 the fact that the "new" style is not a new
 style at all, but a revival of the old style.

and Saint-John, who was engaged by a ship to go to England. When that country wished to buy a ship from him, he sold it to a dealer in the same place. John had

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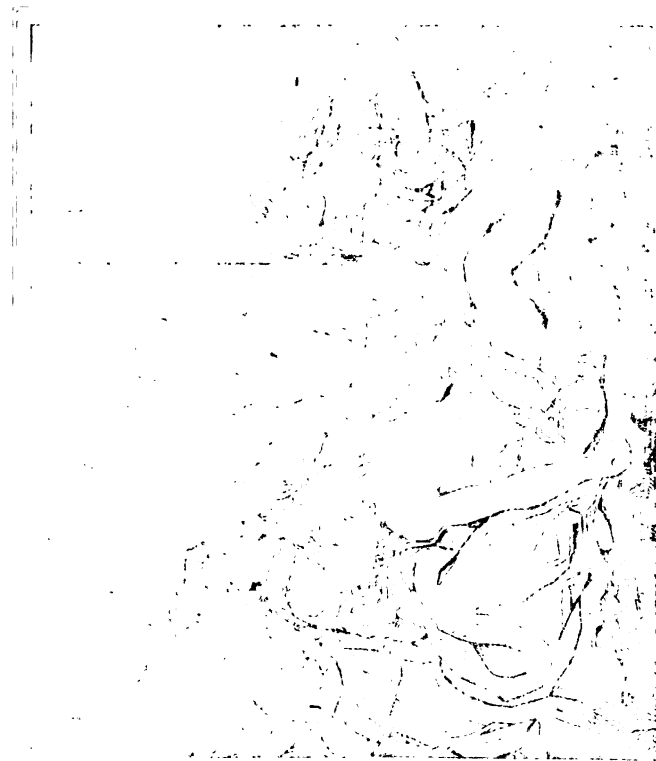


PLATE 1



THE DEAD CHRIST.

The body of Jesus-Christ, lowered from the cross, is supported on the Virgin's knees, who is near fainting, and sustained by saint John. She is also accompanied by Mary, mother of James, only part of whose body is seen, and by Mary-Magdalen, who is seated at the Saviour's feet. In the back-ground appears the foot of the cross, against which leans a ladder from whence Joseph of Arithmea has just descended.

This valuable picture was painted for the benedictine convent of Saint-John at Parma; and engraved by Rosaspina of Bologna. When that able engraver wished to have a sketch of it done it by a designer of Savignano named Joseph Turchi, urgent letters of recommendation having been given him by the benedictines, he obtained every possible facility; the picture was taken down, and placed in a particular room where the draftsman could work at his ease; the picture, however, becoming detached from the frame, fell out on the back of a chair, and the canvass was torn at the Virgin's hand. This accident so affected the unfortunate draftsman that he lost his senses, and died of grief in that state a few months after.



LE CHRIST MORT.

Le corps de Jésus-Christ, descendu de la croix, est appuyé sur les genoux de la Vierge près de s'évanouir, et soutenue par saint Jean. Elle est aussi accompagnée de Marie, mère de Jacques, dont on n'aperçoit qu'une partie du corps, et de Marie-Madeleine, qui est assise aux pieds du Sauveur. Dans le fond se voit le pied de la croix sur laquelle est appuyée une échelle d'où vient de descendre Joseph d'Arimathie.

Ce précieux tableau a été peint pour le couvent des bénédictins de Saint-Jean à Parme. Il a été gravé par Rosaspina de Bologne. Lorsque cet habile graveur voulut faire faire le dessin de ce tableau, par un dessinateur de Savignano nommé Joseph Turchi, des lettres de recommandation très pressantes lui ayant été données par les bénédictins, il obtint toutes les facilités possibles; et le tableau, descendu, fut placé dans une salle particulière où le dessinateur pouvait travailler sans être dérangé; mais, le tableau s'étant détaché du cadre, il tomba sur le dos d'une chaise, et la toile fut crevée à la main de la Vierge. Cet accident causa une telle douleur au malheureux dessinateur qu'il en perdit la raison, et mourut de chagrin peu de mois après sans l'avoir recouvrée.



Rubens p.

ST MARTIN.

SAINT MARTIN.

He was generally respected and called "the great" by his subjects. In the reign of Constantine the great, at Salzburg, a town situated on the borders of Austria and Bavaria, the son of a heathen tribe, he was obliged to adopt the profession of christianity, and served in the pagan army, notwithstanding his earnest desire to attach himself to the catholic faith. He was afterwards called for a monastic life.

It proved in the romanical story at the time of the siege of Amiens, that he was remarkable for his civility and goodness of heart. In an extreme reticent degree, he was most generous and disinterested for his extreme charity. One day, once, at the gate of Amiens, and having no more to bestow, he was obliged to take, and carry the poor over his shoulder, so that he might at least be sheltered from the rain.

that your service, he related to the monks of the monastery of Longwy, who were attached to the episcopal see of Tournai, and he died in the monastery of Marbais, which is celebrated by many miracles testified at Longwy, and in the year 618, Arabi fled.

John, the son of John (John Spence) and Mary (Mary Spence) of Waco, father of George, John, and William, was the son of Th. Chambers, 1811-1861.





SAINT MARTIN.

It is generally supposed that saint Martin was born in 316, under the reign of Constantine the great, at Sabaria, a town situated on the borders of Austria and Hungary. The son of a military tribune, he was obliged to adopt the profession of arms, and served in the pagan army, notwithstanding his ardent desire to attach himself to the catholic faith, and the vocation he felt for a monastic life.

Enrolled in the roman cavalry at the age of fifteen, he became remarked for his suavity and goodness; humble and patient to an extraordinary degree, he was most especially distinguished for his extreme charity. One day, meeting a naked beggar at the gate of Amiens, and having no alms to bestow, he cut his cloak in two, and threw the half over the poor man's shoulders, that he might at least be sheltered from cold.

After five years' service, he retired to the vicinity of Poitiers, where he founded the monastery of Liguëy; he was subsequently elevated to the episcopal see of Tours, and founded near that city the monastery of Marmoutiers. His active life, illustrated by many miracles, terminated at the age of 81, in 397, the same year saint Ambrose died.

This picture was brought from Spain about 1750, and sold to Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George III. It has been engraved by Th. Chambers, in 1766.



SAINT MARTIN.

On croit que c'est en 316, sous le règne de Constantin-le-Grand, que saint Martin naquit à Sabarie, ville située aux frontières de l'Autriche et de la Hongrie. Fils d'un tribun militaire, il fut forcé de prendre le parti des armes, et servit dans les troupes païennes, malgré l'ardent désir qu'il avait de se ranger sous la foi catholique, et la vocation qu'il ressentait pour la vie monastique.

Enrôlé dans la cavalerie dès l'âge de quinze ans, il se distingua par sa douceur et sa bonté; il était humble et patient à un point extraordinaire; il se faisait surtout remarquer par son extrême charité. Un jour, rencontrant à la porte d'Amiens un pauvre qui était tout nu, et n'ayant rien à lui donner, il ne balança pas à couper son manteau en deux, afin que ce malheureux pût au moins se garantir du froid.

Après cinq années de service, il se retira près de Poitiers, où il fonda le monastère de Ligugé; depuis il fut appelé au siège épiscopal de Tours, et fonda près de cette ville le monastère de Marmoutiers. Sa vie, très active et remplie de miracles, se termina à l'âge de 81 ans, en 397, dans la même année que saint Ambroise.

Ce tableau fut apporté d'Espagne vers 1750, et vendu au prince de Galles, père du roi George III. Il a été gravé par Th. Chambers, en 1766.



NIMPES SURPRISES PAR DES SATYRES

Rebore p.

MYMERS

SURPRISE OF SATIRES

My dear friend, for a long time, some nymphs and satyrs, and other creatures, have been the produce of the imagination, and the protection of their dogs. Two of them, I remember, have been the occasion to grow, their ears, and their tails, and their faces upon the living beauties.

The figure is more remarkable for its extreme beauty, than for its form. It is one of the finest ornaments of the world.

My dear friend,

My dear friend, Richard Earlom in 1744

My dear friend, 6 feet 13 inches; height 7 feet 5 inches





NYMPHS

SURPRISED BY SATYRS.

Fatigued after a long chase, some nymphs are reposing in sleep, having placed their arms and the produce of their day's sport under the protection of their dogs. Two satyrs avail themselves of this occasion to gratify their curiosity, and feast their delighted eyes upon the sleeping beauties.

This picture is more remarkable for its colouring, than the purity of its forms. It is one of the finest ornaments of Windsor castle.

Engraved by Richard Earlom in 1784.

Breadth, 9 feet 13 inches; height, 7 feet 5 inches.



NYPHES

SURPRISES PAR DES SATYRES.

Des nymphes, se reposant des fatigues d'une chasse copieuse, se sont endormies après avoir déposé leurs armes et le produit de leur chasse sous la garde de leurs chiens. Deux satyres profitent de ce moment pour satisfaire leur curiosité, et repaître leurs yeux, toujours avides de plaisir. Ce tableau est plus remarquable par sa couleur que par la pureté des formes. Il est un des plus beaux ornemens du palais de Windsor.

Il a été gravé en 1784 par Richard Earlom.

Larg., 9 pieds 6 pouces; haut., 7 pieds.



ODALISQUE.

J. P.

074: 78002

[illegible]

As a result, the author is not in a position to make any statement on the extent to which the above-mentioned factors have influenced the results of the study.

Figure 1. Schematic of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the target through a video screen. The target is a light source that is visible through a video screen. The target is a light source that is visible through a video screen.

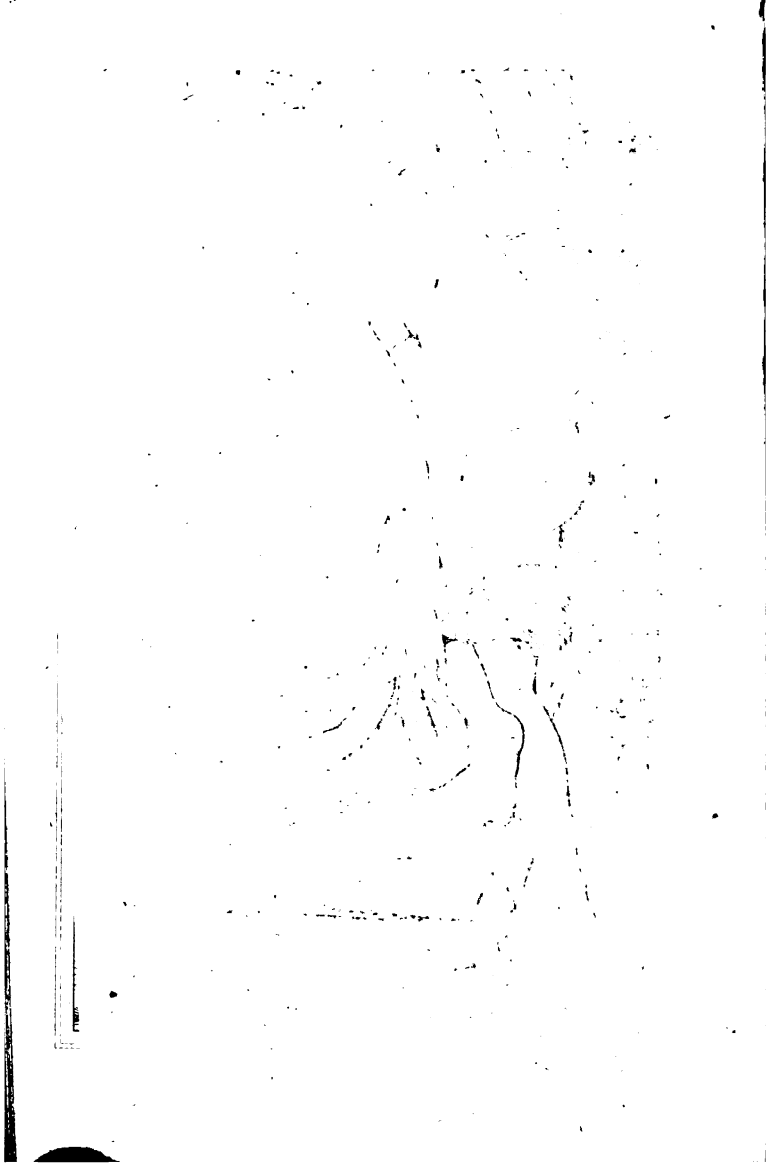
It could possibly have been argued that the *in vitro* results are not representative of the *in vivo* situation, but this is not the case. The *in vitro* results are representative of the *in vivo* situation because the *in vitro* results are based on the same principles as the *in vivo* results.

of the 19th century. The book is not a study of the evolution of the novel, but a study of the novel as a genre.

the right but success was not achieved.

For example, the following is a typical question that is asked in the *Journal of Management Education*:

Read to 3 feet 4 inches, but 6 feet 3 inches





ODALISQUE.

This must not be considered an historical piece, but rather a studied figure, which the author has rendered more agreeable by means of accessories, and set it off with an oriental name, to account for the complete nudity of the figure. It is not the only singularity to be remarked in this painting, as it justly excites astonishment, how an author so distinguished by the purity and correctness of his drawing, instead of faithfully copying the charms and graces which nature would have offered him, could possibly have been induced to imitate the stiff and arid style so prevalent in the pictures of the masters during the xvth century. The colouring besides does not exhibit that vigour we are accustomed to find in the other works of this able artist, but the accessories shed a more than redeeming charm around the whole.

This figure, exhibited at the Louvre in 1819, was done in lithography by M. Sudré in 1826.

Breadth, 5 feet 4 inches; height, 2 feet 9 inches.



ODALISQUE.

Peut-on considérer ceci comme un tableau ? C'est plutôt une figure d'étude, à laquelle l'auteur a joint quelques accessoires afin de la rendre plus agréable, et qu'il a décorée d'un nom oriental, qui semble motiver la nudité complète de la figure. Ce n'est pas la seule singularité à remarquer dans cette peinture, et on peut s'étonner avec raison que l'auteur, qui s'est fait remarquer par la pureté et la correction de son dessin, au lieu de suivre les graces qu'a pu lui présenter la nature, se soit laissé entraîner à imiter la sécheresse et la raideur que l'on trouve ordinairement dans les tableaux des maîtres du xv^e siècle. La couleur du tableau ne présente pas non plus cette vigueur que l'on est habitué à trouver dans les autres ouvrages de cet habile artiste, mais les accessoires y ajoutent bien du charme.

On a vu cette figure au Salon de 1819. Elle a été lithographiée en 1826 par M. Sudré.

Larg., 5 pieds; haut., 2 pieds 8 pouces.



Raphael p

ST. CECILE.

SECRET

regulated, according to the following criteria:

This picture, which has been exhibited in many of the Museums in Paris, was painted by Raphael in 1513 for the Cardinal Iacopo d'Este, who determined the Church of San Giovanni at Bologna to have seven hundred and seventy figures standing six by six, with the figures on walls and others. It is probable that Raphael could have arranged the composition as he pleased, he would not have disposed it thus, but it is well known that, in his time, to be commanded a picture often goes before the artist, not the number of the figures they wished to see there, but the names also of persons to be represented, and as to the positions the positions which they desired to give to each of them. The purity of the design, the beauty of the execution, and the richness of the expression, were the only means left with the painter to convey his content.

There is a fine copy of the picture of the crucifixion to be seen at Rome in the church of the "Lion's Sepulchre."

The first three pages of this surmount are those of St. Remy, designed by Fr. Le Bossion. The figure of St. Anthony was executed from a drawing which is now in the collection of the Louvre, and forms a part of J. M. del. Vinc. Le Bonnet.

Height, perfect 8 inches; overall, 4 feet 9 inches.





SAINT CECILIA.

Saint Paul, saint Augustin, saint Cecilia, saint John, and saint Magdalen, assembled to sing the praises of God, suspend their songs and listen to a celestial concert.

This picture, which has been exhibited for many years at the Museum in Paris, was painted by Raphael, in 1513, for the cardinal Laurentio Pucci, who placed it in the church of Saint-John-del-Monte at Bologna. It may seem extraordinary to see five figures standing side by side without any connexion with each other. It is probable that if Raphael could have arranged the composition as he pleased, he would not have disposed it thus, but it is well known that, in his time, those who commanded a picture often prescribed to the artist not only the number of the figures they wished to see there, but the names also of persons to be represented, and moreover sometimes the positions which they desired might be given to them. The purity of the design, the beauty of the colouring, and the truth of the expression, were the only means left with which the painter could display his talent.

There is a fine copy of this picture, by Guido Reni, it is to be seen at Rome in the church of Saint-Louis-des-Français.

The best engravings of this subject are those of Strange, R. U. Massard, and Fr. Et. Beisson, for the engraving of Mark-Antony was taken from a drawing which is now in England, and forms a part of M. Morel de Vinde's cabinet.

Height, 7 feet 8 inches; breadth, 4 feet 9 inches.



SAINTE CÉCILE.

Saint Paul, saint Augustin, sainte Cécile, saint Jean et sainte Madeleine, réunis pour chanter les louanges de Dieu, interrompent leurs chants pour écouter un concert céleste.

Ce tableau, qu'on a vu pendant plusieurs années au Musée de Paris, a été peint par Raphaël en 1513, pour le cardinal Laurent Pucci, qui le fit placer dans l'église de Saint-Jean-del-Monte à Bologne. On peut trouver extraordinaire de voir cinq figures à côté l'une de l'autre, toutes debout et sans aucun rapport entre elles. Il est probable que Raphaël, maître de sa composition, ne l'eût pas disposée ainsi; mais on sait que de son temps ceux qui commandaient un tableau indiquaient souvent au peintre non seulement le nombre de figures qu'ils voulaient y voir, mais aussi le nom des personnages, et encore quelquefois la position qu'ils désiraient qu'on leur donnât : la pureté du dessin, la beauté de la couleur et la vérité de l'expression, étaient les seuls moyens qui restassent au peintre pour faire connaître son talent.

Il existe une belle copie de ce tableau, faite par Guido Reni; elle se voit à Rome dans l'église de Saint-Louis-des-Français.

Les meilleures gravures de ce sujet sont celles de Strange, R. U. Massard et Fr. Ét. Beisson, car la gravure de Marc-Antoine est faite d'après un dessin qui est maintenant en Angleterre, et qui faisait partie du cabinet de M. Morel de Vindé.

Haut., 7 pieds 3 pouces; larg., 4 pieds 6 pouces.

*Batoni p.*

LE RETOUR DE L'ENFANT PRODIGUE

Jb.





THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

The pharisees, ever envious of the popularity that Jesus-Christ acquired, reproached him with gathering only sinners around him. He rebuked their malignity with this parable. Forgetful of his duties, the son of a wealthy man, claimed his portion from his father. Having obtained it, he quitted the paternal roof, and delivered himself up to all kind of excesses; he dissipated his money and reduced himself to such misery that he was compelled to tend swine. In this extremity, feeling the greatness of his fault, but full of confidence in parental kindness, he resolved to return to his father and implore his forgiveness. The father, moved by his repentance, forgetting all the faults of his son, forgave him and greeted him with marks of the greatest tenderness.

This picture, painted at Rome in 1775, is beautifully coloured, and the expression of the heads is remarkable. It has been engraved and appeared in the gallery of Vienna, published by Haas, in-8°. Pompeius-Hierome Batoni, the painter, a pupil of Sebastian Conca, was born at Lucca in 1708, and died at Rome in 1789. He is better known by his portraits than by his historical pictures, yet being a cotemporary of Raphael Mengs, he has been compared to him by the chevalier Boni, who considered Batoni as being better able to imitate nature than Mengs.

Height, 4 feet 7 inches; breadth, 3 feet 3 inches.



RETOUR

DE L'ENFANT PRODIGE.

Les pharisiens, toujours envieux de la popularité qu'acquerrait Jésus-Christ, lui reprochèrent de ne s'entourer que de pécheurs. Il répondit à cette méchanceté par cette parabole : Le fils d'un homme de considération, oubliant ses devoirs, demanda à son père de lui donner la part du bien qui lui appartenait. L'ayant obtenue, il quitta la maison paternelle, et, se livrant à tous les excès, il dissipa tout, et se trouva réduit à une telle misère, qu'il en vint à être obligé de garder les pourceaux. Dans cette extrémité, sentant la grandeur de sa faute, mais plein de confiance dans la bonté paternelle, il résolut d'aller à son père et d'implorer son pardon. Le père, touché de ce repentir, oublia tous les torts de son fils, les lui pardonna, et le reçut avec les témoignages de la plus grande tendresse.

Ce tableau, peint à Rome en 1775, est d'une belle couleur, et l'expression des têtes y est remarquable. Il a été gravé, et fait partie de la galerie de Vienne, publiée par Haas; in-8°. Pompée-Jérôme Batoni, son auteur, élève de Sébastien Conca, naquit à Lucques en 1708, et mourut à Rome en 1789. Il est plus connu par ses portraits que par ses tableaux historiques; cependant, contemporain de Raphaël Mengs, il lui a été comparé par le chevalier Boni, qui regarde Batoni comme ayant mieux imité la nature.

Haut., 4 pieds 4 pouces; larg., 3 pieds 1 pouce.



LES MALHEURS DE LA GUERRE.

THE DISASTERS OF 1741

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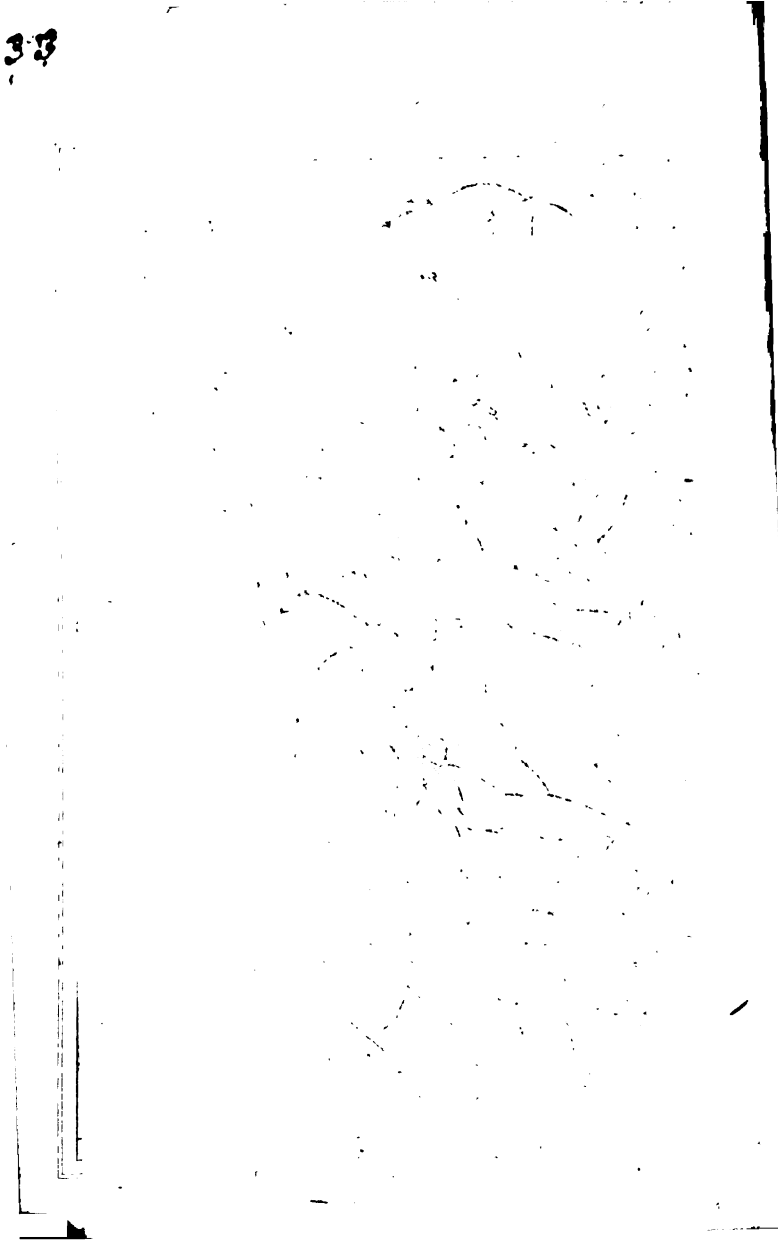
THE DISASTERS OF 1741

THE DISASTERS OF 1741

THE DISASTERS OF 1741

THE DISASTERS OF 1741

THE DISASTERS OF 1741





THE DISASTERS OF WAR.

No painter has treated so many allegorical subjects as Rubens, because his fertile and poetical genius was only at ease in vast compositions; and this is one of the finest. The temple of Janus is open; the god of war has just left it. The German empire, under the features of a woman with an embattled tower on her head, and followed by a genius carrying the imperial globe, gives way to her despair. Venus and the Loves are still trying to detain the stern god, but in vain; Mars is hurried forth by Discord, already preceded by Fear and Terror. All the fine arts bathed in tears, Music, Architecture and Painting, are thrown down by this terrible deity; trade is ruined, and the fields are about to be ravaged by fire.

Breadth, 10 feet; height, 6 feet 11 inches.

LES MALHEURS DE LA GUERRE.

Aucun peintre n'a traité autant de sujets allégoriques que Rubens, parce que son génie fécond et poétique ne se trouvait assez occupé que par de vastes compositions : celle-ci est une des plus belles. Le temple de Janus est ouvert ; le dieu de la guerre vient d'en sortir. L'empire d'Allemagne, sous la figure d'une femme coiffée d'une tour crénelée, et suivie d'un génie qui porte le globe impérial, exprime son désespoir. Vénus et les Amours cherchent encore à le retenir ; vains efforts, Mars est entraîné par la Discorde, que déjà précèdent la Crainte et l'Effroi. Tous les arts éplorés, la Musique, l'Architecture, la Peinture, sont renversés par ce dieu terrible ; le commerce est détruit, les campagnes vont être incendiées.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Ferd. Gregori et par M. Duclos.

Larg. , 9 pieds 3 pouces ; haut. , 6 pieds 5 pouces.







THE HOLY FAMILY SEATED.

Of all painters Poussin is the most eminent for what is technically called *Good-keeping* in his compositions, and for giving to them their natural character. A stronger or more striking proof cannot be adduced than this picture of the holy family, which formerly belonged to M. Formont de Venne, and is doubtless now out of France.

The Virgin, seated, has just taken from the bath her infant son and placed him on her knees; she holds one of his feet which she is about to dry with the linen that an angel, on the right hand, presents to her, while another angel is emptying the vase which has been used by the holy child, and two more bringing a basket full of flowers. On the other side Ann looks with admiration, at the infant saviour throwing himself into the arms of the little saint John: near the Virgin, somewhat behind and on the left, is saint Joseph seated by a pedestal annexed to a large monument. The back-ground is a landscape with buildings of the first style.

This picture has some affinity with that given at n° 9, and has been very well engraved by Pesne.

Height, 4 feet 4 inches; breadth, 2 feet 8 inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE ASSISE.

De tous les peintres, Poussin est celui qui a le mieux su conserver les convenances, et donner à ses compositions le caractère qu'elles devaient avoir. Combien on en voit la preuve dans la sainte famille, dont le tableau, qui a appartenu à M. Formont de Venne, est sans doute maintenant hors de France !

La Vierge, assise, vient de retirer du bain l'enfant Jésus qu'elle a placé sur ses genoux ; elle tient un de ses pieds qu'elle va essuyer avec le linge que lui présente un ange qui est à droite, tandis qu'un autre ange s'occupe à vider le vase qui a servi au divin enfant, et que deux autres apportent un panier de fleurs. De l'autre côté, sainte Anne regarde avec admiration l'enfant Jésus s'élançant dans les bras du petit saint Jean ; près de la Vierge, un peu en arrière et du côté gauche, est saint Joseph, assis contre un piédestal accolé à un grand monument. Le fond est un paysage avec des fabriques du plus grand style.

Ce tableau a quelques rapports avec celui qui a été donné sous le n° 9. Il a été très-bien gravé par Pesne.

Larg. , 4 pieds ; haut. , 2 pieds 6 pouces.



David. p.

BÉLISAIRE.

33.

BELISARIUS BEGGING ALMS.

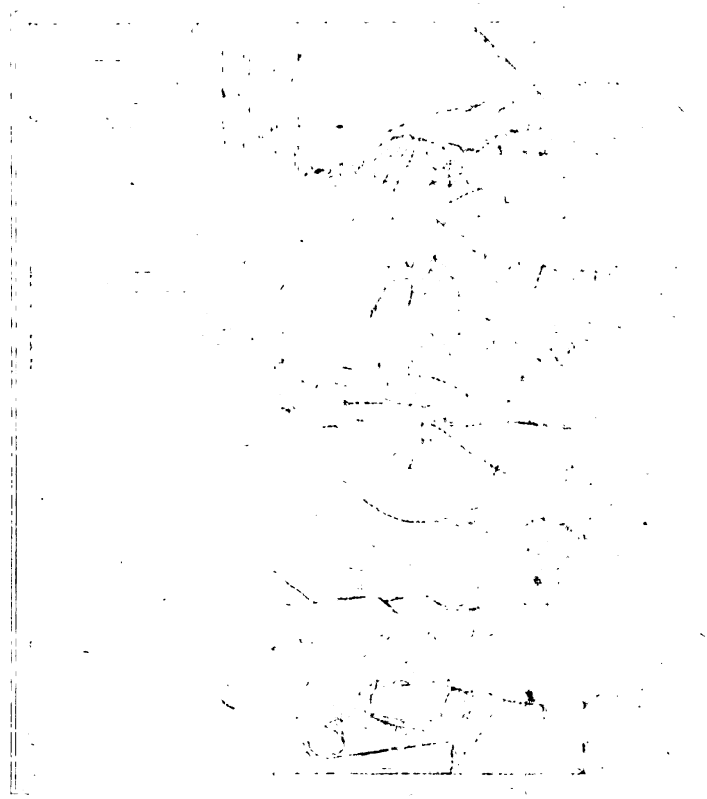
Belisarius, that warrior, who had been the conqueror of the Persians, the Goths, the Vandals, and the Avars, and who had been the saviour of the Roman Empire, was now a beggar. He was blind, and he was old. He had been the most powerful man in the empire, and he was now a beggar. He had been the most powerful man in the empire, and he was now a beggar. He had been the most powerful man in the empire, and he was now a beggar.

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This picture has been engraved by M. M. Coe, a pupil of

the artist, and is of the size of 6 feet 6 inches





BELISARIUS BEGGING ALMS.

Belisarius, that warrior who had so often led the emperor Justinian's troops to victory, who concluded an honourable peace with Cabades, defeated the Vandals, and returned triumphant to Constantinople; Belisarius, who, after having successfully led his fleets to the coasts of Sicily, made himself master of Catana, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, and defeated the successor of Theodatus; Belisarius, who refused the crown which the nations he had vanquished offered him, who fought against Chosroes, king of Persia, routed him and hurried to the relief of Rome against Totila, king of the Goths, prevented him from achieving the destruction of the city and retrieved that ancient capital of the world; Belisarius, who succeeded in repressing faction and who received the blessings of the people in Constantinople; in fine, this hero fell a victim to the jealousy of the great, or rather to the weakness of a wicked and cruel emperor. Reduced to the most deplorable state, blind and obliged to beg, he presents a terrible example of the inconstancy of fortune and the ingratitude of man.

David, in sending this picture from Rome to Paris, where it was exhibited at the Salon in 1782, established his reputation, and advanced the fine arts a step further in the revolution that Vien had begun. He made it felt that it was necessary to forsake the route which had until then been followed by the painters of the old Academy, to put more purity into the drawing, more correctness into the costumes, and more knowledge into the accessories.

This picture has been engraved by M. Morel, a pupil of David.

Breadth, 10 feet 8 inches; height, 8 feet 6 inches.



BÉLISAIRE

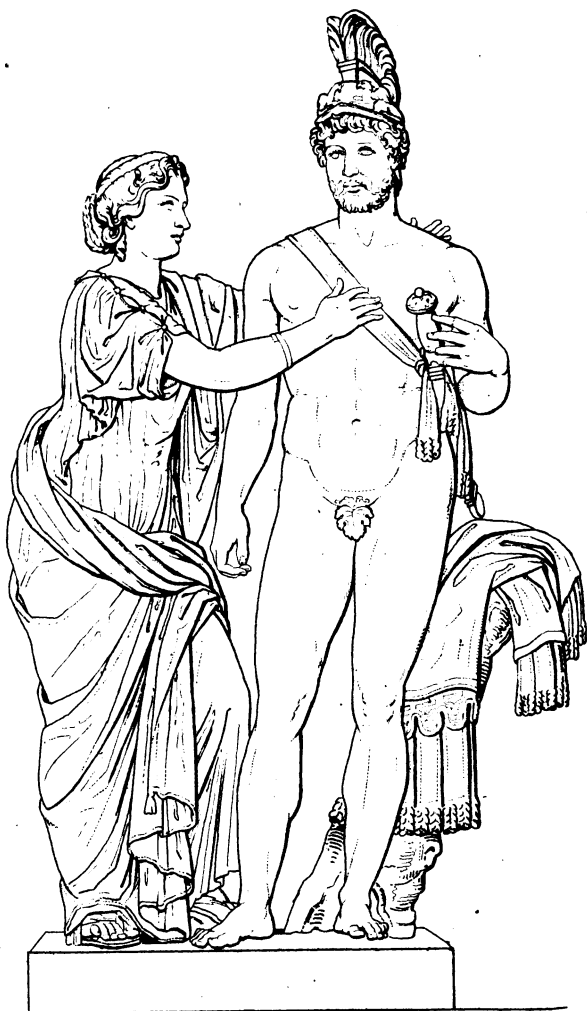
DEMANDANT L'AUMONE.

Bélisaire, ce guerrier qui tant de fois avait conduit à la victoire les troupes de l'empereur Justinien, qui conclut avec Cabades une paix honorable, défit les Vandales, rentra vainqueur à Constantinople; Bélisaire, qui, après avoir conduit heureusement sa flotte sur les côtes de Sicile, s'empara de Catanes, de Syracuse, de Palerme, de Naples, et défit le successeur de Théodat; Bélisaire, qui refusa la couronne que lui offrirent les peuples qu'il avait vaincus, combattit Chosroès, roi de Perse, le mit en fuite, courut au secours de Rome contre Totila, roi des Goths, l'empêcha d'achever la destruction de la ville, et répara cette ancienne capitale du monde; Bélisaire, qui parvint à réprimer les factions, et reçut les bénédictions de tout le peuple de Constantinople; ce héros enfin, devenu la victime de la jalousie des grands, ou plutôt de la faiblesse d'un empereur méchant et cruel, réduit à l'état le plus déplorable, privé de la lumière, et obligé de mendier, présente un exemple terrible de l'inconstance de la fortune et de l'ingratitude des hommes.

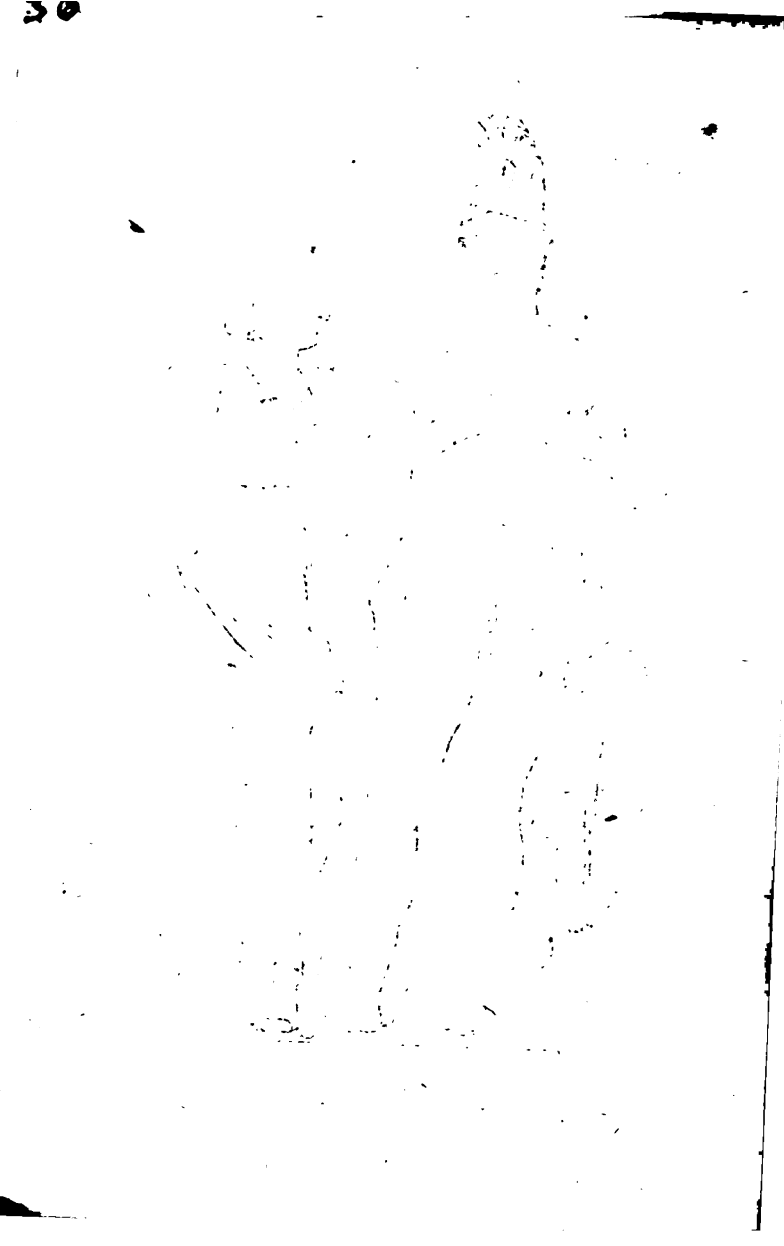
David, en envoyant ce tableau de Rome à Paris, où il fut exposé au Salon de 1782, établit sa réputation, et fit faire aux arts un pas de plus dans la révolution que Vien venait de commencer. Il fit sentir qu'il fallait abandonner la route suivie jusqu'alors par les peintres de l'ancienne Académie, et mettre plus de pureté dans le dessin, plus de sévérité dans les costumes et plus de sagesse dans les accessoires.

Ce tableau a été gravé par M. Morel, élève de David.

Larg., 10 pieds; haut., 8 pieds.



PERSONNAGES ROMAINS.





ROMAN PERSONAGES.

This group is composed of two illustrious personages, one of whom bears the attributes of Mars; for which reason the name of Venus has been given to the other, although it exhibits none of the characteristics peculiar to that goddess.

On a careful examination of the heads, we easily perceive they are portraits of roman personages, without being able to decide on their names. For some time, this group was thought to represent Coriolanus detained before the gates of Rome, and appeased by his wife Volumnia; it might also be taken for Hector leaving Andromache; but, from the head-dress of the two personages and the style of the sculpture, it evidently belongs to the end of the first age of the empire. The man's features are those of the emperor Adrian, but the woman's have no affinity with the head of the empress Sabina; they are more like those of Faustina, the wife of Marcus-Aurelius.

Notwithstanding the beauty of its composition, this group betrays some imperfections in its execution; which induces us to think it a copy from a fine type, by an artist not appertaining to the first class.

The woman's nose and her lower arms up to the bracelet, as well as the man's left hand and the thumb of the right hand, are modern.

Height, 5 feet 5 inches.



PERSONNAGES ROMAINS.

Ce groupe est formé de deux personnages illustres, dont l'un des deux porte les attributs de Mars ; et pour cette raison on a voulu donner à l'autre le nom de Vénus, quoiqu'il ne s'y trouve aucun des caractères de cette déesse.

En examinant avec attention les têtes, il est facile de voir que ce sont des portraits de personnages romains, mais on ne peut déterminer leurs noms. On a cru pendant quelque temps que c'était Coriolan arrêté aux portes de Rome, et apaisé par sa femme Volumnia, ou bien Hector quittant Andromaque ; mais la coiffure des deux personnages et le travail du ciseau prouvent que ce groupe n'est pas dû à la Grèce, et qu'il est de la fin du premier siècle de l'empire romain ; les traits de la figure de l'homme sont ceux de l'empereur Adrien, mais ceux de la femme n'ont aucun rapport avec la tête de l'impératrice Sabine : ils en auraient davantage avec ceux de Faustine, femme de Marc-Aurèle.

Ce groupe, malgré la beauté de sa composition, laisse apercevoir quelques imperfections dans l'exécution ; ce qui doit faire penser que c'est la copie d'un beau type par un artiste qui ne peut être placé au premier rang.

Le nez de la femme et son avant-bras droit jusqu'au bracelet, ainsi que la main gauche de l'homme et le pouce de sa main droite, sont des restaurations modernes.

Haut., 5 pieds.



Raphael p.

S^{te} FAMILLE.

FAMILY.

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THE HOLY FAMILY.

There is a kind of relationship between this composition and that of the holy family known by the name of the *Pierge au linge*, already described at n° 13; but notwithstanding the grace displayed in this picture, the harsh style it is painted in makes it appear a copy, probably by a pupil of Raphael, after a drawing by that celebrated master.

This picture more than a century ago was in the possession of a roman gentleman named Jerome Lotterius, who in 1717 presented it to the chapel of Our-Lady-of-Loretto. At the approach of the french army, it was removed to Rome, deposited with the nephew of Pius VI, and from thence brought to the Paris Museum from whence it was taken away in 1815.

Height, 4 feet; breadth, 3 feet.



SAINTE FAMILLE.

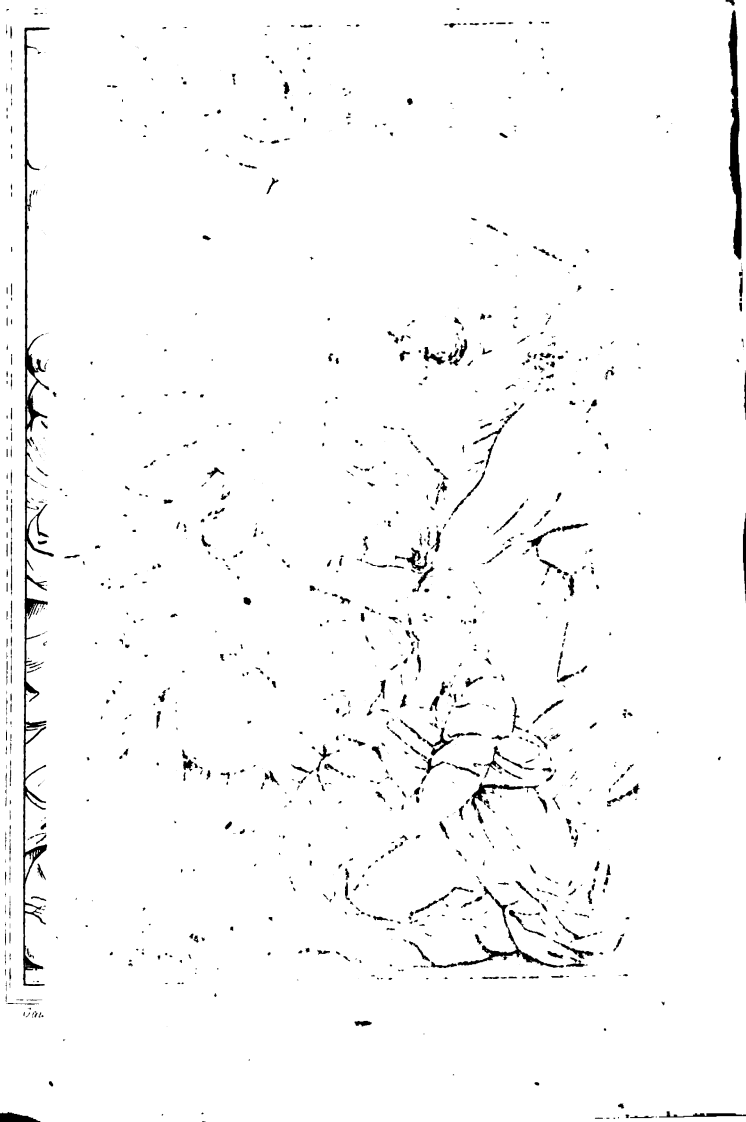
Cette composition a quelque rapport avec la sainte famille connue sous le nom de *Vierge au linge*, déjà donnée sous le n° 13 ; mais , malgré la grâce qu'on remarque dans la manière dont est composé ce tableau , la sécheresse avec laquelle il est peint doit le faire regarder comme une copie , ou plutôt comme peint par un élève de Raphaël , d'après un dessin de ce maître célèbre.

Ce tableau se trouvait , il y a plus d'un siècle , dans la possession d'un Romain nommé Jérôme Lotterius ; en 1717 il en fit don à la chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. Enlevé de cette chapelle lors de l'approche de l'armée française , il fut transporté à Rome , déposé chez un neveu du pape Pie VI , et vint de là au Musée de Paris , d'où il sortit en 1815.

Haut. , 3 pieds 9 pouces ; larg. , 2 pieds 10 pouces.



MASSACRE DES INNOCENS.





THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

Guido Reni, at the age of 35 years, sinking under misfortune, assailed by the attacks of envy, and justly afflicted at the death of Annibal Carracci, his master, came to the resolution of quitting Rome, and of abandoning his profession for ever. He had already arrived at Bologna his native city, and become a picture-dealer : the reproaches of his friends however inspired him with the desire of producing a new work, wherein he hoped to show that he was able to treat a grand composition with success. It was with this feeling that he executed the murder of the innocents, which picture directly obtained great celebrity, and placed its author in an elevated rank. It was painted for count Bero, one of the most zealous patrons of Guido, and placed in the church of Saint-Dominico at Bologna; it was brought afterwards to the Museum at Paris, and has been carried back to that of Bologna, of which it forms one of the principal ornaments.

There are many prints of this picture existing; the last is from the graver of Bartolozzi, when he was 82 years of age.

Height, 8 feet 6 inches; breadth, 5 feet 4 inches.



MASSACRE DES INNOCENS.

Guido Reni, âgé de 35 ans, abreuvé de tourmens, accablé des traits de l'envie, et justement affligé de la mort d'Annibal Carrache, son maître, avait pris la résolution de quitter Rome et d'abandonner pour jamais la peinture; il était déjà revenu à Bologne, sa ville natale, où il était marchand de tableaux: quelques reproches faits par des amis lui inspirèrent le désir de produire un nouveau tableau, dans lequel il espérait montrer qu'il était capable de traiter avec succès de grandes compositions. C'est dans cette intention qu'il exécuta le *Massacre des Innocens*; ce tableau obtint promptement une grande célébrité, et plaça son auteur dans un rang élevé. Il avait été fait pour le comte Bero, l'un des plus zélés protecteurs du Guide, et il fut placé dans l'église de Saint-Dominique à Bologne; il vint depuis au Musée de Paris, et a été reporté au Musée de Bologne, dont il est un des principaux ornemens.

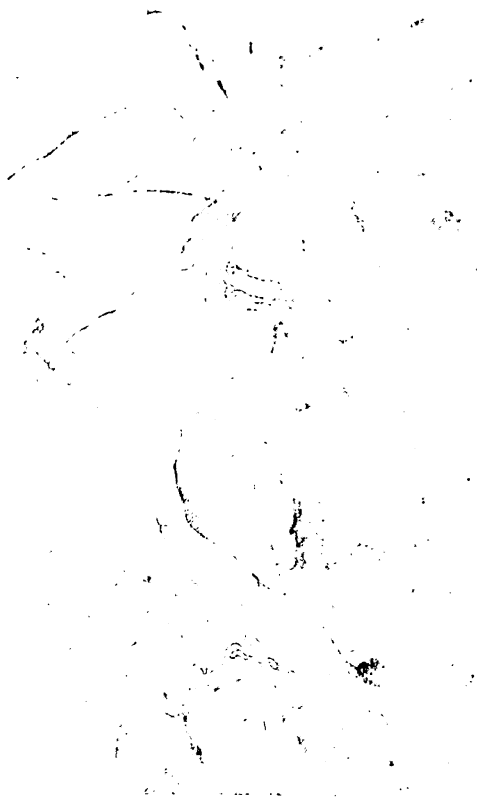
Il existe plusieurs gravures de ce tableau; la dernière est due au burin de Bartholozzi, alors âgé de 82 ans.

Haut., 8 pieds; larg., 5 pieds.



Salvator F. a. p.

PROMETHEE.





PROMETHEUS.

This may be considered rather as a study than a picture; however Salvator Rosa, who delighted in representing extraordinary and terrible subjects, has given such energy to the figure, that it appears to be the fragment of a grand scene.

It is Prometheus so cruelly punished by Jupiter for having stolen celestial fire. Prometheus, delivered up for ever to the most excruciating torments, is chained upon a rock; and a vulture, to satisfy its hunger, gorges upon his liver, which grows again as fast as it is eaten. The limbs of the unfortunate wretch are contracted, they give evidence of suffering and despair; we seem to hear him utter the most piercing cries, rendered more shrill by the reverberation of the surrounding rocks.

Perhaps the painter may be reproached for having substituted an eagle of a small species in lieu of the insatiate vulture, and anatomists might with reason say the bird is tearing rather the heart and the lungs than the liver, which is alluded to in the fable.

This picture has been engraved by Et. Beisson, for the gallery of Florence.

Breadth, 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 2 feet 6 inches.



PROMÉTHÉE.

On peut bien regarder ceci comme une figure d'étude plutôt que comme un tableau ; cependant Salvator Rosa, qui aimait à représenter des sujets bizarres et terribles, a su donner tant de mouvement à sa figure, qu'on croirait voir le fragment d'une grande scène.

Prométhée, si cruellement puni par Jupiter pour avoir dérobé le feu sacré, dont il voulait animer l'homme qu'il avait formé ; Prométhée, livré pour toujours aux tourmens les plus cruels, est enchaîné sur un rocher ; un vautour, pour s'en nourrir, vient lui arracher une portion de son foie, qui doit toujours renaître. Tous les membres de ce malheureux sont contractés, ils annoncent la douleur et le désespoir ; on l'entend jeter les cris les plus aigus, qui semblent être rendus plus sinistres par l'écho des rochers qui l'entourent.

Peut-être pourrait-on reprocher au peintre d'avoir dessiné un aigle d'une petite espèce au lieu du sinistre vautour ; et des anatomistes pourront dire avec raison que l'oiseau arrache plutôt le cœur ou les poumons que le foie, qui est pourtant ce que nous indique la fable.

Ce tableau a été gravé par Et. Beisson, pour la galerie de Florence.

Larg., 3 pieds 2 pouces ; haut., 2 pieds 4 pouces.



VÉNUS ET ADONIS.

Rubens p.

THE U.S. ARMY

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VENUS AND ADONIS.

The blandishments of love can no longer detain Adonis by the side of Venus; he is about to quit the Cytherean goddess for ever.

The genius of Rubens has frequently led him to treat his subjects allegorically; thus he places by Venus a little Cupid endeavouring to retain Adonis, whilst others, on the contrary, try to hasten his departure by exciting his hounds; and others again appear alarmed at the appearance of a Fury hurrying him to his ruin.

In this picture every thing is ably executed, and the figures, the landscape, and the animals are equally worthy of admiration.

Height, 3 feet 2 inches; breadth, 1 foot 7 inches.



Hervent p.

DAPHNIS ET CHLOÉ.

41

6-8



Herse



DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.

Colouring and style of painting, as well as a taste in drawing and composition, are not the only characteristics that distinguish an artist; there is also a feeling in the choice of his subject, a particular sentiment which must be considered as the stamp of the master. It is thus with Salvator Rosa when he treats sublime subjects; with Albano in his graceful ones; Rubens in his allegories; Teniers in his familiar scenes; Mieris, without being trivial, in his love scenes; and with Jean Steen in his popular scenes, although they are almost always obscene.

M. Hersent generally represents subjects full of tenderness and sentiment, but with such ingenuousness and delicacy, that his pictures cannot possibly displease persons the most susceptible with regard to modesty. In treating the amorous subject of Daphnis and Chloe, in representing two figures entirely naked, he has not outraged decency in the least, and has perfectly conformed to the text of Amyot, who says : « Chloe carried Daphnis into the nymphs' grotto, where she washed him, and then, for the first time, in the presence of Daphnis, bathed her own beautiful body, white and polished as alabaster, which required no bathing to make it look beautiful. »

The original picture belongs to M. Casimir Perrier; it has been engraved by M. Laugier for the Society of the friends of the fine arts, and also by M. Gelée.

Height, 3 feet 7 inches; breadth, 2 feet 10 inches.



DAPHNIS ET CHLOÉ.

La couleur et la manière de peindre, ainsi que le goût du dessin et la composition, ne sont pas les seuls caractères qui distinguent un peintre; il y a aussi dans la pensée, dans le choix du sujet, un sentiment particulier qui peut être regardé comme le cachet du maître. Ainsi Salvator Rosa a traité des sujets terribles, et l'Albane des sujets gracieux; Rubens des faits allégoriques, et Téniers des scènes familières; Miéris des scènes amoureuses sans être triviales, et Jean Steen des scènes populaires presque toujours ordurières.

M. Hersent, dans ses tableaux, traite ordinairement des scènes de tendresse et de sentiment, mais il sait y mettre tant de naïveté, tant de réserve, que ses tableaux ne peuvent causer aucun déplaisir aux personnes les plus susceptibles à cet égard. En représentant le sujet érotique de Daphnis et Chloé, en représentant deux figures entièrement nues, M. Hersent n'a blessé en rien la pudeur, et il s'est parfaitement conformé au texte d'Amyot, qui, dans sa traduction, dit : « Chloé mena Daphnis en la caverne des Nymphes où elle le nettoya; et quant pour la première fois, en présence de Daphnis, lava ce beau corps d'elle-même, blanc et poli comme albâtre, et qui n'avait pas besoin d'être lavé pour sembler beau. »

Le tableau original appartient à M. Casimir Périer; il a été gravé par M. Laugier, pour la Société des amis des arts, et depuis par M. Gelée.

Haut., 3 pieds 5 pouces; larg., 2 pieds 9 pouces.



HERCULE ET AJAX.

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The Commission has also been informed that the
 applicant is not a member of any political party
 and is not a member of any organization.
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 applicant is not a member of any political party
 and is not a member of any organization.





HERCULES AND AJAX.

This statue was long considered as that of the emperor Commodus, often represented as Hercules, and the child it carries the same he was in the habit of having with him for his amusement; but the beautiful manner in which the group is executed proves that it belongs to the most flourishing age of the art, and consequently long before the reign of Commodus.

Other antiquaries, recognizing Hercules in this statue, think the child should be considered as Telephus, of whom Augea, daughter of Aleus, king of Arcadia, was secretly delivered, but Hercules, being absent when this event occurred, could not have seen his son when so young.

In fine, Winckelmann, and Visconti after him, are satisfied that the child carried by Hercules is Ajax, the son of Telamon; and maintain their opinion thus: Hercules, present at the birth of this child, held it towards heaven as if for the purpose of consecrating it to Jupiter; and in order to render it invulnerable enveloped it in his lion-skin, believing that by so doing he should communicate to the child the property which that celebrated trophy possessed.

This statue is of pentelic marble.

Height, 7 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. •



HERCULE ET AJAX.

On a cru long-temps que cette figure était celle de l'empereur Commode, souvent représenté en Hercule; on a cru que l'enfant qu'il porte était celui qu'il avait habituellement près de lui pour son amusement; mais la beauté du travail de ce groupe a démontré qu'il appartenait au siècle le plus florissant de l'art, et que par conséquent il était bien antérieur au règne de Commode.

D'autres antiquaires, en reconnaissant Hercule dans cette statue, pensèrent que l'enfant devait être Télèphe, dont Augé, fille d'Aléus, roi d'Arcadie, accoucha secrètement; mais Hercule, absent lors de cet événement, n'a pu voir cet enfant aussi jeune.

Enfin Winckelmann, et depuis Visconti, ont regardé comme hors de doute que l'enfant porté par Hercule est Ajax, fils de Télamon; ils s'appuient sur ce qu'Hercule, présent à la naissance de cet enfant, l'éleva vers le ciel comme pour le consacrer à Jupiter; et, afin de le rendre invulnérable, il l'enveloppa dans sa peau de lion, croyant ainsi lui communiquer la propriété que possédait cette célèbre dépouille.

Cette statue est en marbre pentélique.

Haut., 7 pieds.



Raphaël p.

43.

LA VIERGE ET L'ENFANT JÉSUS

THE VINCIGUAYAN

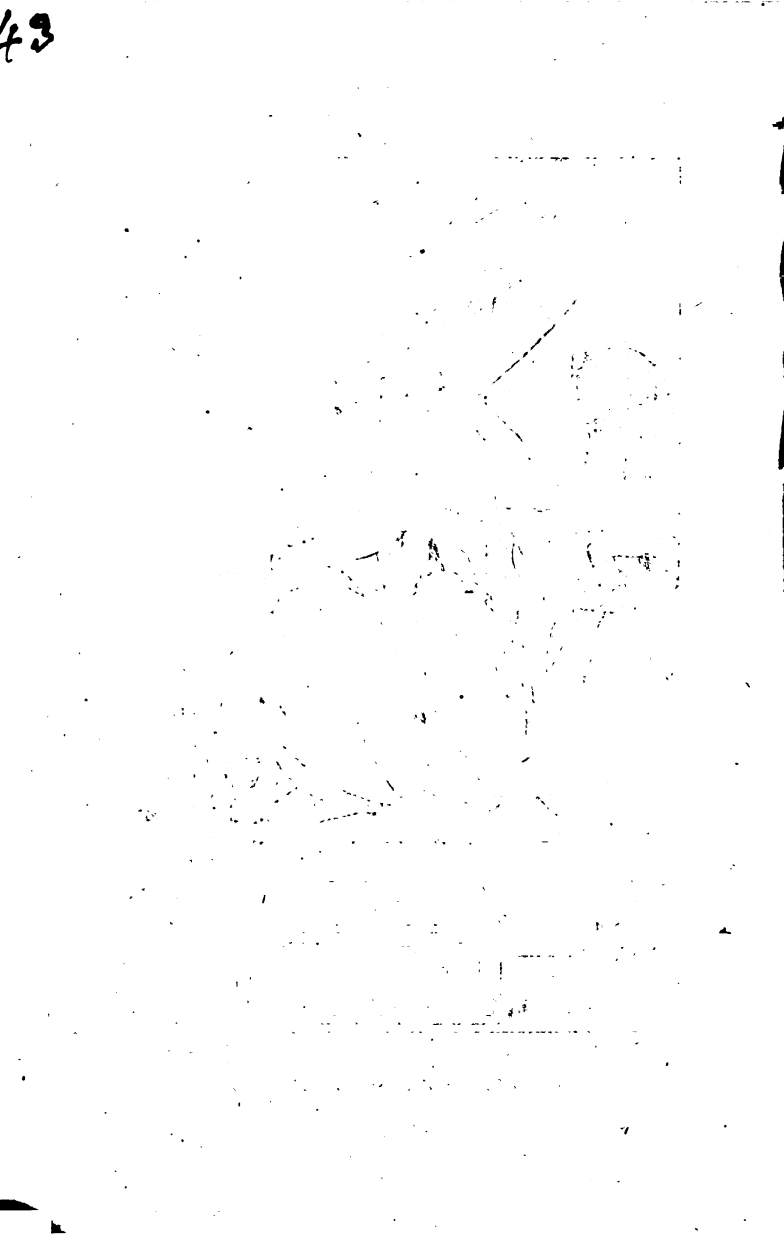
FRANCIS

The Vinciguayan is a small, slender, and somewhat effeminate creature, with the most delicate features, and a face that is almost feminine. He is usually dressed in a white shirt and a white jacket, and he is always very clean and well-groomed. He is a very polite and courteous person, and he is always ready to help others. He is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good singer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party.

The Vinciguayan is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good singer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good singer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good singer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good dancer, and he is always the life of the party. He is a very good singer, and he is always the life of the party.

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THE VIRGIN AND INFANT JESUS,

KNOWN AS LA VIERGE AU POISSON.

The Virgin with the infant Jesus in her arms is seated on a throne : near her stand saint Jerome, and the angel Raphael with young Tobias presenting a fish, from which this picture has derived the name of *la Vierge au poisson*. This composition, as we have already had occasion to remark, must have originated solely in the piety and the pleasure of the person who ordered the picture, and who, no-doubt, held in peculiar veneration the saints represented in this production.

This kind of composition in which persons figure that have no relation to each other, and who lived at different times and in different countries, was frequently adopted in the early times of painting in Italy. Raphael, in conforming to this practice, instead of placing his figures erect and without connection, as in the picture of saint Cecilia, has endeavoured in this composition to connect them by an action that has an air of probability.

This valuable picture, of the best time of Raphael, is one of those most remarkable, as well for the design as for the colouring and the expression of the heads; that of the Virgin displays inexpressible nobleness and beauty.

This picture is said to have been painted towards 1513, to decorate the chapel of Santo-Dominico at Naples; it was afterwards bought by Philip IV, king of Spain. During the late political convulsions it was brought to Paris; but has now returned to the palace of the Escorial. It has been engraved by Bartholozzi, by Selina in 1782, by M. Lignon and by M. Desnoyers. The ancient engraving in the school of Mark-Anthony was taken from a design and not from the original picture.

Height, 7 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, 5 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



LA VIERGE ET L'ENFANT JESUS,

DITE LA VIERGE AU POISSON.

Sur un trône est placée la Vierge tenant l'enfant Jésus; aux deux côtés se voient saint Jérôme et l'ange Raphaël avec le jeune Tobie, tenant son poisson; ce qui a fait donner à ce tableau le nom de la *Vierge au poisson*. Cette composition, ainsi que nous avons déjà eu occasion de le faire remarquer, ne doit être que le résultat de la piété et de la volonté de celui qui a commandé le tableau, et qui sans doute avait une dévotion particulière pour les saints dont on voit la représentation.

Ces sortes de compositions où l'on voit réunis des personnages qui n'ont aucun rapport entre eux, et qui ont vécu à des époques et dans des pays très éloignés, ont été très fréquentes dans les premiers temps de la peinture en Italie. Raphaël, en se conformant à l'usage, au lieu de placer ses figures toutes droites et sans aucune liaison entre elles, ainsi qu'on le voit dans le tableau de sainte Cécile, a cherché ici à les réunir par une action qui peut au moins avoir quelque vraisemblance.

Ce précieux tableau, du meilleur temps de Raphaël, est un des plus remarquables tant pour le dessin que pour la couleur et pour l'expression des têtes; celle de la Vierge surtout est d'une noblesse et d'une beauté au dessus de tout éloge.

On croit que ce tableau a été exécuté vers 1513, pour décorer la chapelle Saint-Dominique à Naples; depuis il fut acheté par Philippe IV, roi d'Espagne : les événemens politiques l'avaient amené à Paris, et il est retourné au palais de l'Escurial. Il a été gravé par Bartholozzi, par Sélima en 1782, par M. Lignon et par M. Desnoyers. L'ancienne gravure de l'école de Marc-Antoine est faite d'après un dessin, et non pas d'après le tableau.

Haut., 6 pieds 7 pouces; larg., 5 pieds.



Corregio p.

ST JÉRÔME.

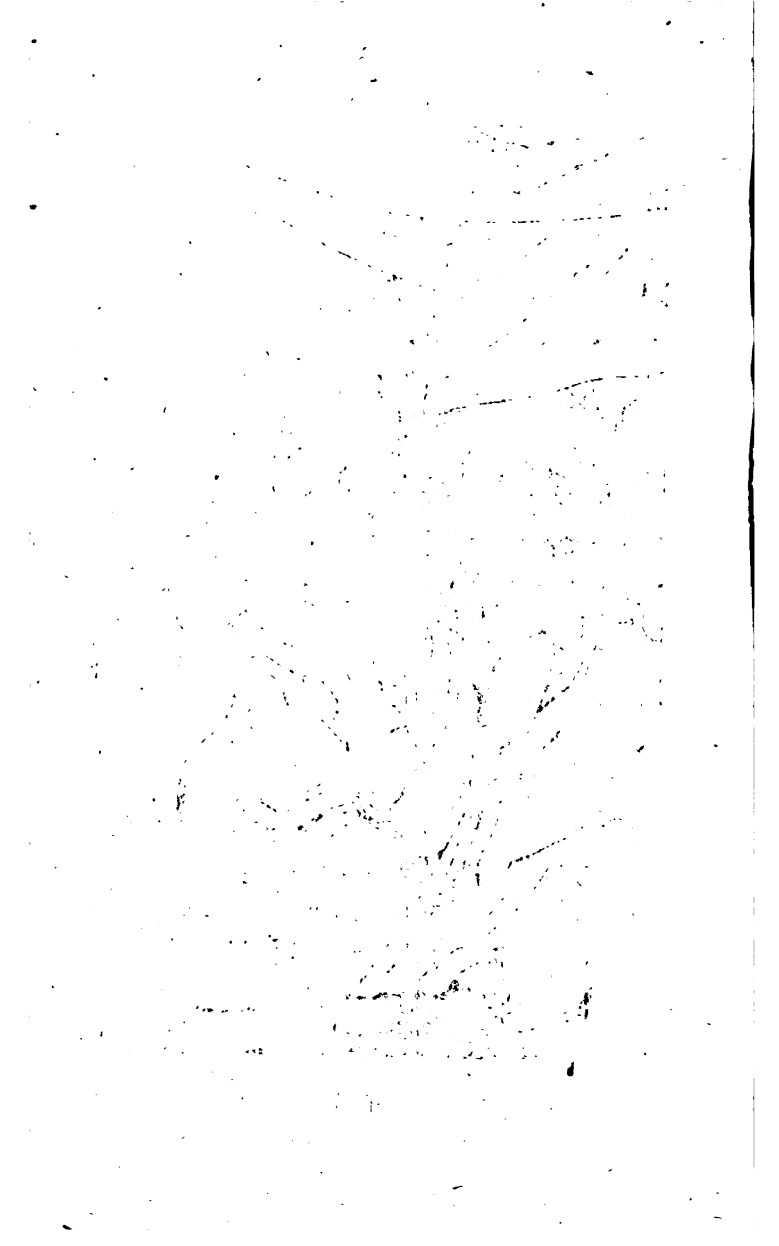
LIFE SAVING ASPECTS OF THE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The picture represents the Virgin and Child, seated, surrounded by several persons, the name of one of whom is written in the text, and is supposed to be the work of a painter of the school of *Leoni*. It was painted in 1525, by his brother, Giovanni Battista, a gentle and learned man. The entire picture executed in the space of six months, and sold for the sum of 1000 scudi, or 2000 *l.* of the *Repubblica*. It is not so that we have seen of the same artist, of the day, whose works with the most beautiful and delicate execution, are now almost entirely unknown.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
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 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
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 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
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 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
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 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
 29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)
 30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)
 31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)
 32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)
 33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)
 34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)
 35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)
 36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)
 37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)
 38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)
 39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)
 40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)
 41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)
 42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)
 43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)
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 69. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
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 72. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
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 77. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 78. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 79. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
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 129. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 130. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 131. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 132. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 133.





THE VIRGIN AND INFANT JESUS

WITH SAINT JEROME AND MARY MAGDALENE.

This picture represents the Virgin and infant Jesus attended by several persons; the name of one of them has prevailed, and this composition is known by the name of *Correggio's saint Jerome*. It was painted in 1524 for Briseis Cossa, widow of Octavius Bergonzi, a gentleman of Parma. The artist having executed it in the space of six months, received, in addition to the price agreed on, *two loads of wood, a fat hog, and some measures of wheat*: it is not thus that we pay and reward the artists of our day, whose works will not three hundred years hence have acquired the same reputation as this composition still bears.

The picture was given to the convent of Saint-Anthony at Parma, where it remained till 1749; at that time the king of Portugal having offered for it 40 thousand zechins (about 16 thousand guineas), and the abbot of Saint-Anthony being disposed to part with this *chef-d'œuvre*, the infant don Philip had it taken out of the abbey, and placed in the cathedral, where it remained till 1756, when it was removed to the Academy of painting which that prince had just founded.

At the time of the victories in Italy, in 1798, the duke of Parma offered a million to the commander in chief to leave him in possession of this *chef-d'œuvre*; but, notwithstanding the wants of the military chest, Bonaparte yielded to the solicitations of Monge and Berthollet, and ordered the picture to be conveyed to Paris, where it remained till 1815.

There are at Parma more than ten copies of this work. The best engravings are by Augustine Carracci and Robert Strange. Bartholozzi undertook one for the french Museum, but he died before he had finished it.

Height, 6 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, 4 feet 9 inches.



LA VIERGE ET L'ENFANT JÉSUS,

SAINT JÉRÔME ET SAINTE MADELEINE.

Ce tableau représente la Vierge et l'enfant Jésus, accompagnés de plusieurs personnages ; le nom de l'un d'eux a prévalu, et il n'est connu que sous le nom de *saint Jérôme du Corrège*. Il a été peint en 1524 par ordre de Briseïs Cossa, veuve d'Octave Bergonzi, gentilhomme parmesan. Le peintre l'ayant terminé en six mois, il reçut, indépendamment du prix convenu, *deux voitures de bois, un porc gras et quelques mesures de froment* : ce n'est pas ainsi que sont maintenant payés ni récompensés les artistes de nos jours, dont les travaux cependant n'auront pas, dans trois cents ans, atteint la réputation dont jouit maintenant celui-ci.

Le tableau fut donné au couvent de Saint-Antoine de Parme, où il resta jusqu'en 1749; à cette époque le roi de Portugal en ayant fait offrir 40 mille sequins (plus de 400 mille francs), et l'abbé de Saint-Antoine étant disposé à céder ce chef-d'œuvre, l'enfant don Philippe le fit enlever de l'abbaye et déposer à la cathédrale, où il resta jusqu'en 1756; alors il fut placé à l'Académie de peinture que ce prince venait de fonder.

Lors des victoires d'Italie, en 1798, le duc de Parme fit offrir un million au général en chef s'il voulait consentir à lui laisser ce chef-d'œuvre; mais, malgré les besoins de la caisse militaire, Bonaparte se rendit aux instances de Monge et de Berthollet, et ordonna que le tableau fût transporté à Paris, où il est resté jusqu'en 1815.

On connaît à Parme plus de dix copies de ce tableau. Les meilleures gravures sont celles d'Augustin Carrache, et de Robert Strange. Bartholozzi l'avait commencé pour le Musée français; il est mort avant d'avoir terminé sa planche.

Haut., 6 pieds 4 pouces; larg., 4 pieds 4 pouces.



Rubens p.

DESCENTE DE CROIX

45



THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

Rubens executed this Descent from the cross for the fraternity of the Mall, at Antwerp, and it was placed over the altar of that body, in the cathedral of the town. The picture was usually enclosed by two doors, likewise painted by Rubens, to have which opened a permission was necessary; this it was often difficult to obtain, and was never granted but at a certain hour of the day, when the proper light fell on the picture. The *cicerone*, trusted to show this *chef-d'œuvre*, allowed but little time to view it; and, to increase the fee, he expected for his trouble, did not fail to give a full account of the presents that princes and distinguished personages had bestowed on him as a mark of their satisfaction. It has been said that Louis XIV desired to possess this picture, but was refused. Such an assertion is doubtful, but it is certain that, at the time of the conquest of Flanders in 1794, it was brought to Paris.

It was generally apprehended at that time that this picture, being continually exhibited to the public, would lose a part of its former reputation, which had been increased by the quackery made use of in allowing it to be seen. These fears were vain; for the Descent from the cross was as highly admired in the gallery of Paris as it had been in the church at Antwerp. In 1815 the picture returned to that town, but was not restored to its former place; it is now in the cross-aisle of the cathedral, and though the doors have been re-hung, they are usually open.

The finished engraving from this picture is by Lucas Vortmann. A design of it is possessed by the Museum of Paris.

Height, 14 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth, 10 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



DESCENTE DE CROIX.

Rubens exécuta cette Descente de croix pour la confrérie du Mail, à Anvers, et il fut placé sur l'autel de cette association, dans l'église cathédrale de cette ville. Deux volets, également peints par Rubens, recouvraient habituellement le tableau, et il fallait pour les faire ouvrir une permission qu'on faisait souvent attendre, que même on n'accordait qu'à certaine heure du jour, afin que le tableau se trouvât éclairé convenablement. Le *cicerone* chargé alors de faire voir ce chef-d'œuvre n'accordait que peu de temps pour l'admirer; et, pour tâcher d'augmenter la rétribution qu'il s'attendait à recevoir, il ne manquait pas de détailler les présens que des princes ou des personnages remarquables avaient cru devoir donner pour témoigner leur satisfaction. On disait même que Louis XIV avait désiré la possession de ce tableau, et qu'il lui avait été refusé. Ce fait est douteux, mais il est certain que lors de la conquête de la Belgique, en 1794, il fut apporté à Paris.

On craignit alors que ce tableau, continuellement exposé à tous les regards, ne perdit quelque chose de la réputation qu'il avait eue jusqu'alors, et qu'on croyait augmentée par le charlatanisme mis en usage pour le laisser voir : il n'en fut rien, la Descente de croix fut aussi admirée dans la galerie de Paris qu'elle l'avait été dans l'église d'Anvers. En 1815, le tableau retourna dans cette ville, mais il ne fut pas mis à son ancienne place; il est maintenant dans la croisée de la cathédrale, et, quoiqu'on ait remonté les volets, ils restent ordinairement ouverts.

La plus belle gravure faite d'après ce tableau est celle de Lucas Vorstermann. On en possède le dessin au Musée de Paris.

Haut., 12 pieds 11 pouces; larg., 9 pieds 6 pouces.



Pourvu p.

LE CHRIST MORT.

The ...

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Virginia ...

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A DEAD CHRIST.

The body of Jesus-Christ is already carried to the mouth of the sepulchre; Joseph of Arimathea and saint John are preparing to place it therein, while the holy women are weeping around. This composition, often treated by many painters of all the schools, has received in Italy the name of *Pity*. The Virgin is always seen with two or three holy women all of whom bear the name of *Mary*. One of them is the sister of the Virgin, the wife of Alpheas, called also Cleophas, and the mother of saint James the less. The second is the wife of Zebedee, the mother of saint John and saint James the great; she bears also the name of Salome. The third is Mary Magdalene, who is often confounded with the penitent woman that anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped them with the hair of her head.



LE CHRIST MORT.

Le corps de Jésus-Christ est déjà porté à l'entrée du sépulcre; Joseph d'Arimathie et saint Jean s'apprentent à l'y placer, tandis que les saintes femmes exhalent leurs douleurs. Cette composition, assez souvent répétée par un grand nombre de peintres de toutes les écoles, a reçu en Italie le nom de *Pitié*. On y voit toujours la Vierge avec deux ou trois saintes femmes, qui portent également le nom de *Maria*. L'une est la sœur de la Vierge, dont le mari se nommait Alphée ou Cléophas, et mère de saint Jacques le mineur. La seconde est femme de Zébédée, mère de saint Jean et de saint Jacques le majeur; elle porte aussi le nom de Salomé. La troisième est Marie-Madeleine que l'on confond souvent avec la femme pécheresse qui répandit des parfums sur les pieds de Jésus-Christ et les essuya avec ses cheveux.



Gérard p.

L'AMOUR ET PSYCHE.

SECRET

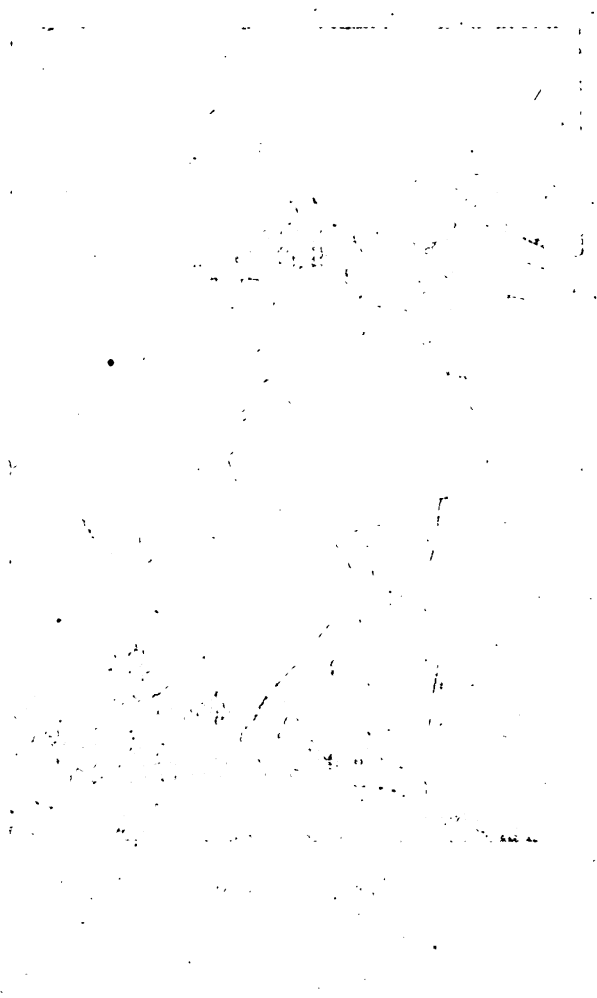
To make the best use of the information available, the library should be able to identify the information needs of its users. This is a task that is often overlooked, but it is essential for the library to be able to provide the right information at the right time. The library should be able to identify the information needs of its users and provide the right information at the right time.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2.2. *Modeling of the system*

[illegible]

4.7





CUPID AND PSYCHE.

To understand this picture perfectly, we must call to mind the history of Psyche, who experienced the happiness that love produces, without knowing from whom its pleasures proceeded. We must imagine that Cupid in the picture, whom we see so plainly, is invisible to Psyche; and may then conceive the astonishment the *soul* may experience upon finding itself engrossed by an object of which the senses cannot give it any idea.

When this picture of M. Gerard appeared at the exhibition in the year VII (1798), it produced a powerful effect. An engraving has since been taken from it by M. Jean Godefroy.

The picture belonged to general Rapp; but is now at the Luxembourg.

Height, 6 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, 4 feet 1 inch.



L'AMOUR ET PSYCHÉ.

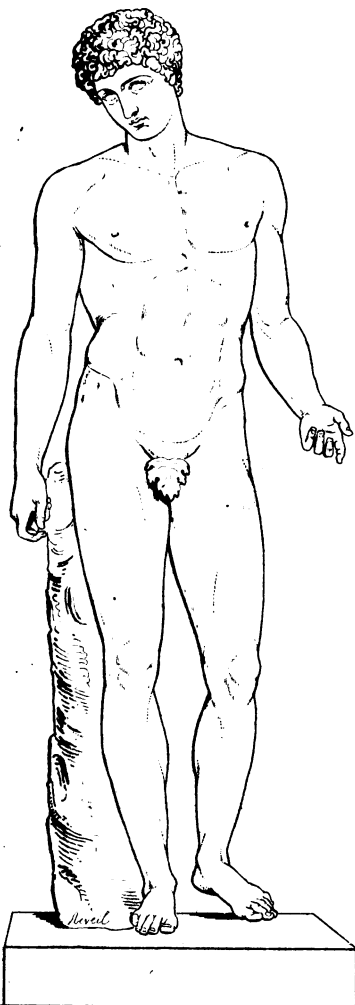
Pour bien comprendre ce tableau, il faut se rappeler l'histoire de Psyché, qui ressentit le bonheur que fait éprouver l'amour sans connaître celui qui occasionait ses plaisirs. Il faut songer que l'Amour, que nous voyons si bien dans le tableau, est invisible pour Psyché; il faut par conséquent penser à l'étonnement que peut éprouver l'*Âme* en se trouvant occupée tout entière par un objet dont les sens ne peuvent lui laisser prendre aucune idée.

Lorsque M. Gérard exposa ce tableau au Salon de l'an VII (1798), il y produisit beaucoup d'effet. Il a été gravé depuis par M. Jean Godefroy.

Le tableau a appartenu au général Rapp. Il est maintenant dans la galerie du Luxembourg.

Haut., 5 pieds 8 pouces; larg., 3 pieds 9 pouces.

48



ANTINOUS DU CAPITOLE .

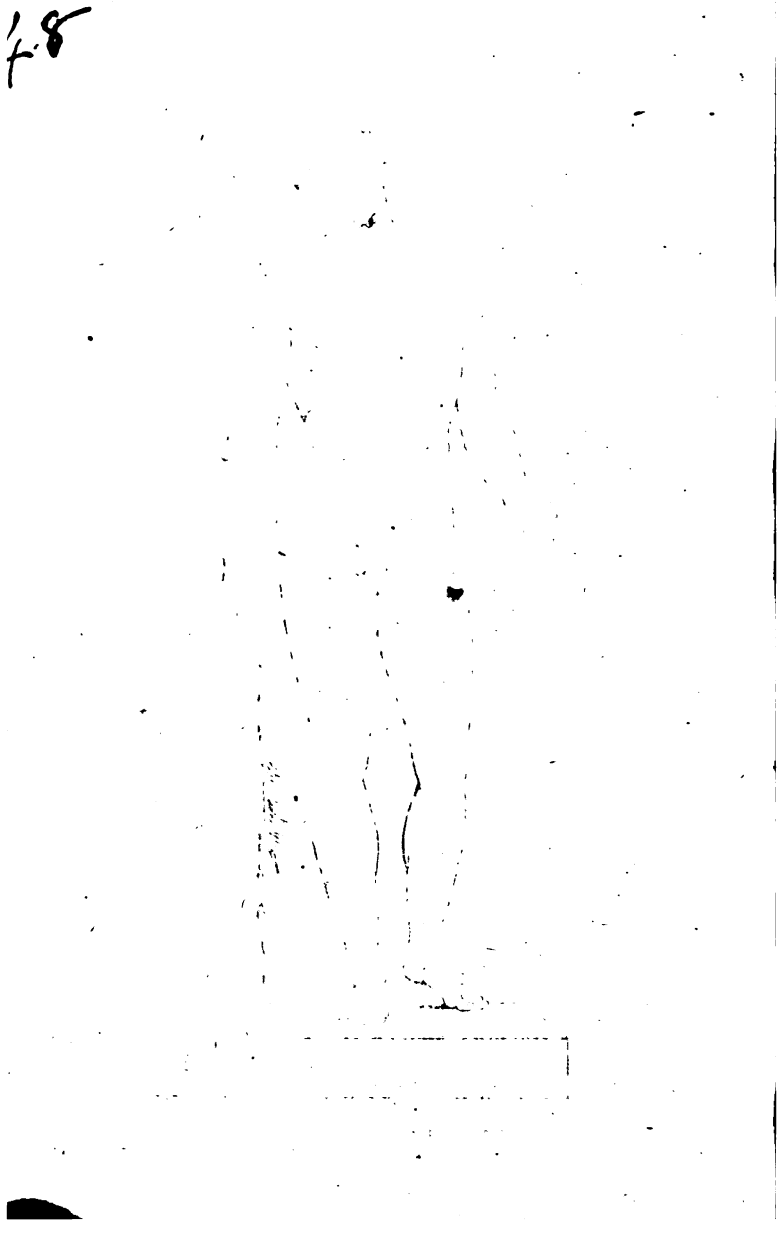
As a new and efficient method of producing a high voltage, it is well known for an extended period of time, and it is now being used in many laboratories. The first of these is the "Cathode ray tube" which is a glass tube containing a gas at a low pressure. A high voltage is applied to the cathode, which causes the gas to ionize and produce a high voltage. This method is used in many laboratories, and it is well known for an extended period of time. The second method is the "X-ray tube" which is a glass tube containing a gas at a low pressure. A high voltage is applied to the cathode, which causes the gas to ionize and produce a high voltage. This method is used in many laboratories, and it is well known for an extended period of time.

Another method of producing a high voltage is the "Van de Graaff generator" which is a device that uses a moving belt to transport charge. The belt is made of a material that is a good insulator, and it is charged by a high voltage source. The charge is then transported to a large metal sphere, which is grounded. This method is used in many laboratories, and it is well known for an extended period of time. The third method is the "Electrostatic generator" which is a device that uses a moving belt to transport charge. The belt is made of a material that is a good insulator, and it is charged by a high voltage source. The charge is then transported to a large metal sphere, which is grounded. This method is used in many laboratories, and it is well known for an extended period of time.

The two feet and the lower part of the left arm are in a position of extension, as well as two fingers of the right hand, but the other fingers are in a position of extension with a slight contraction of the fingers.

This is a new and efficient method of producing a high voltage, and it is well known for an extended period of time. The first of these is the "Cathode ray tube" which is a glass tube containing a gas at a low pressure. A high voltage is applied to the cathode, which causes the gas to ionize and produce a high voltage. This method is used in many laboratories, and it is well known for an extended period of time.

2.8





ANTINOÛS.

Antinoûs, a favorite of Adrian, was celebrated for his beauty and for an extraordinary attachment to his master, since, according to Dion Cassius, he willingly made a sacrifice of his life that the soothsayers might know, by the examination of his entrails, what was to befall the emperor. Such a proof of affection caused Adrian the greatest grief : he bewailed his favorite bitterly, had statues raised and temples erected in his honour, and ordered the city in which he died to be rebuilt, and to bear the name of him whose loss was so distressing to him.

Antinoûs possessed remarkable beauty, and his statue represents him endowed with all the gifts of youth, combining in his person the graceful forms of childhood with all the nobleness of manhood. The head of this statue is so fine that it is one of those most frequently given as a model to students ; by some it has been said to be modern, and even to have been executed by François Flamand ; but this is an error : the head, it is true, has been separated from the body, but it is antique, and most assuredly belongs to the statue. The right leg has also been broken off, and its not having been fixed exactly in its former place diminishes the appearance of flexibility in the statue. The two feet and the lower part of the left arm are also modern as well as two fingers of the right hand, but these repairs have been executed with a perfect conception of the antique.

This statue is of Luni marble : it formerly belonged to cardinal Albani, and is now in the museum of the Capitol.

Height, 6 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



ANTINOUS.

Favori de l'empereur Adrien, Antinoüs fut célèbre par sa beauté et par un attachement extraordinaire, puisque, selon Dion Cassius, il fit volontairement le sacrifice de sa vie pour que, par l'inspection de ses entrailles, les devins pussent connaître ce qui devait arriver à l'empereur. Une telle preuve d'amour causa le plus grand chagrin à l'empereur Adrien, qui pleura son favori à chaudes larmes, voulut qu'on lui élevât des statues, qu'on lui bâtit des temples, fit même reconstruire la ville où il était mort, et ordonna qu'elle porterait le nom de celui dont la perte lui causait tant de regrets.

Antinoüs était d'une beauté remarquable, et sa statue le représente avec toutes les grâces de la jeunesse, sortant à peine de l'enfance, et annonçant cependant ce que la virilité peut offrir de plus noble. La tête de cette statue est si belle que c'est une de celles qu'on donne le plus souvent pour les études; on a dit quelquefois qu'elle était moderne, et même qu'elle était due au ciseau de François Flamand; c'est une erreur: la tête, il est vrai, a été séparée du tronc, mais elle est antique, et bien certainement elle appartient à la statue. La jambe droite a aussi été détachée, et elle n'a pas été remplacée parfaitement dans le mouvement qu'elle devrait avoir, ce qui ôte un peu de souplesse à la statue. Les deux pieds et l'avant-bras gauche sont également modernes, ainsi que deux des doigts de la main droite; mais ces restaurations ont été faites avec un sentiment parfait de l'antique.

Cette statue est en marbre de Luni; elle a appartenu au cardinal Albani, et a passé ensuite au Musée du Capitole.

Haut., 5 pieds 8 pouces.



Raphael p.

S^{te} FAMILLE .

THE HOLY FAMILY

Young Mary, gently sitting on the ground, holds an infant in her arms, and looks down at it with a look of love and tenderness. Joseph, standing to the left, looks on his knees, and worships the infant. The infant, in its arms, is wrapped in a swaddling cloth, and is sleeping peacefully. The scene is set in a simple, rustic interior, with a wooden floor and a plain wall. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the figures of the Holy Family.

Joseph, in a long, plain robe, stands to the left of the infant, looking down at it with a look of love and tenderness. Mary, in a long, plain robe, sits on the ground, holding the infant in her arms. The infant, in its arms, is wrapped in a swaddling cloth, and is sleeping peacefully. The scene is set in a simple, rustic interior, with a wooden floor and a plain wall. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the figures of the Holy Family.

49





THE HOLY FAMILY.

The Virgin negligently sitting on a kind of rock, in the midst of a landscape, holds an open book in one hand, which she has just ceased reading to look at the two children with her. Saint John on his knees is worshipping the infant Jesus; and the little cross they are both holding, as well as the pensive air of the three figures, seem to indicate that a melancholy presentiment has already revealed to them the mysteries of the redeemer's passion.

Raphael having painted so many madonas, they are often known by a distinctive name; we have already spoken of those entitled *la Belle Jardinière*, *Vierge au linge* and *Vierge au poisson*; this is called *la Vierge du duc d'Albe*. It is now in London, and has been engraved by M. Desnoyers.



SAINTE FAMILLE.

La Vierge, assise négligemment sur une espèce de rocher, au milieu d'un paysage, tient d'une main un livre ouvert, mais dont elle a cessé de s'occuper pour regarder les deux enfans qui l'accompagnent. Saint Jean à genoux est en adoration devant l'enfant Jésus; et la petite croix qu'ils tiennent tous deux, ainsi que l'affection mélancolique des trois personnages, semblent indiquer qu'un triste pressentiment leur a déjà révélé les mystères de la Passion.

Raphaël ayant fait un si grand nombre de Vierges, on leur a souvent appliqué un nom distinctif; déjà nous avons parlé de celles connues sous les noms de *Belle Jardinière*, *Vierge au linge*, *Vierge au poisson*; celle-ci est nommée *la Vierge du duc d'Albe*. Elle est maintenant à Londres, et a été gravée par M. Desnoyers.



MARIAGE DE S^T CATHERINE.





MARRIAGE OF SAINT CATHERINE.

We have already had occasion to speak of St Catherine at N°. 25, where we said that nothing certain was known of her life or her death. However, without troubling themselves about the lightness with which most of the writers of legends have related extraordinary facts, a great number of artists have represented the marriage of St Catherine, the relation of which is given by Peter de Natalibus, bishop of Jasolo. This pious writer says that some time previous to the baptism of Catherine, she saw, in a mysterious vision, the Virgin entreating the infant Jesus to admit young Catherine among his faithful servants. The divine child rejected such a proposal with horror, alleging that she was a pagan and must be regenerated by the water of baptism. As soon as she awoke, Catherine determined to become a christian, and after she was baptised, she saw, in a second vision, the infant Jesus, who admitted her into his presence, not as a servant, but as a faithful wife; and upon awaking, she perceived upon her finger a mysterious ring.

The presence of St Sebastian in this picture can only be attributed to the desire of the person who ordered it, of whom apparently this saint was the patron.

Cardinal Barberini, who was the owner of this picture, gave it to cardinal Mazarin; at the death of that minister it was added to the king's collection, and was engraved during the ministry of Colbert, by Etienne Picart.

Height 4 feet; breadth 4 feet.



MARIAGE DE SAINTE CATHERINE.

Déjà nous avons eu occasion de parler de sainte Catherine dans l'article n° 25, et nous avons dit qu'on n'avait rien de bien certain sur sa vie ni sur sa mort. Cependant, sans penser à la légèreté avec laquelle la plupart des légendaires ont rapporté des faits extraordinaires, un grand nombre de peintres ont représenté le mariage de sainte Catherine, dont le récit est donné par Pierre de Natalibus, évêque de Jasolo. Ce pieux écrivain raconte que Catherine, avant son baptême, eut une vision mystérieuse, dans laquelle lui apparut la Vierge avec l'enfant Jésus, à qui elle demandait d'admettre la jeune Catherine parmi ses plus fidèles servantes. Le divin enfant repoussa cette proposition avec horreur, en alléguant qu'elle était païenne, et qu'il faudrait qu'elle fût régénérée par les eaux du baptême. A son réveil, Catherine se mit en devoir de se faire chrétienne, et lorsqu'elle eut été baptisée elle eut une seconde vision, dans laquelle l'enfant Jésus l'admettait près de lui, non comme une servante, mais comme une fidèle épouse; en se reveillant elle vit à son doigt un anneau mystérieux.

La présence de saint Sébastien dans ce tableau ne peut être motivée que par le désir de ceux qui l'ont commandé, et dont apparemment ce personnage était un des patrons.

Le cardinal Barberini a possédé ce tableau; il en fit don au cardinal Mazarin; à la mort de ce premier ministre il passa dans le cabinet du roi, et fut gravé sous le ministère de Colbert, par Étienne Picart.

Haut., 3 pieds 8 pouces; larg., 3 pieds 8 pouces.



Tousin p.

JEUX D'ENFANS.



CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Two children are struggling for an apple which one of them holds; another plays with a butterfly; a fourth tries to catch one of those beautiful insects, the sight and possession of which so much delight children; a fifth is disposing flowers in a basket. This composition ought to be regarded rather as an essay by Poussin, than as a picture, for nothing characterises the subject he would represent.

There are two paintings of this pretty work; one in England, at the earl of Grosvenor's; the other at Vienna in the prince of Liechtenstein's gallery. Engraved by E. Smith in 1814.

Height, 1 foot 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, 1 foot 5 inches.



JEUX D'ENFANS.

Deux enfans paraissent lutter ensemble pour une pomme que tient l'un d'eux; un autre s'amuse avec un papillon; un quatrième cherche à attraper un de ces charmans insectes, dont la vue et la possession réjouissent tous les enfans; enfin un cinquième paraît arranger quelques fruits dans une corbeille. On doit considérer cette composition comme une étude de Poussin, plutôt que comme un tableau, car rien ne caractérise le sujet qu'il aurait voulu représenter.

Il existe deux peintures de cette jolie composition : l'une est en Angleterre, chez le comte Grosvenor; l'autre est à Vienne, dans la galerie du comte de Liechtenstein. Elle a été gravée par E. Smith en 1814.

Haut., 1 pied 9 pouces; larg., 1 pied 4 pouces.



Santerre p.

SUZANNE AU BAIN.

53.

S. SAENAH G. DEBATA

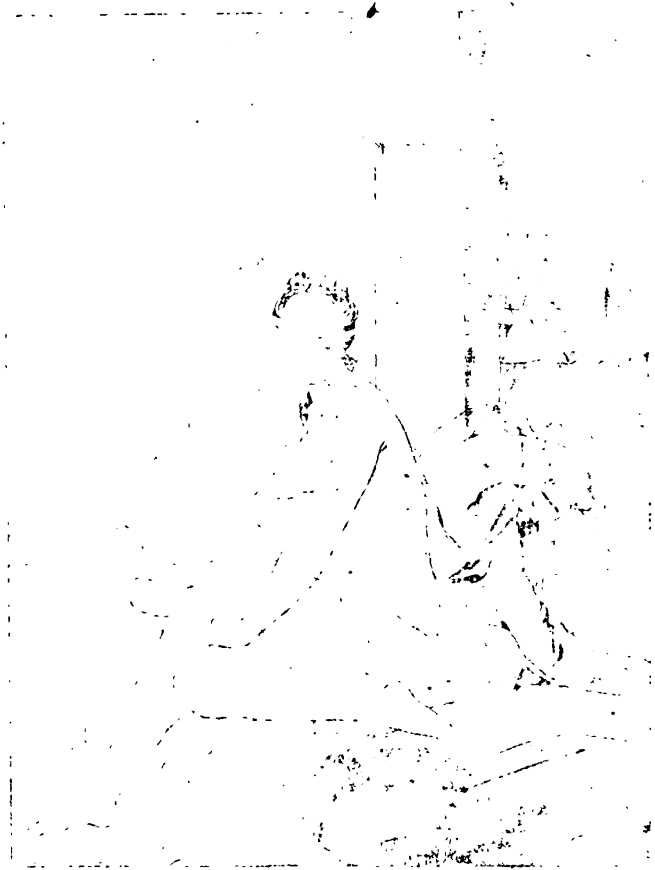
[illegible]

Samarra has adhered to the text of the scriptural story of the fall of Sennah in all her chairing, she shows her just step, and the old woman depicts her fall on hearing a child's cry, and modesty that leads her to cover herself with what garment she has. The old man, gazing at her with an air of awe, seems to dread to assist her, and appears to be unwilling to say what they shall say to her.

It is not a signed and sealed show; we have not seen it, and by him, the program has a favorable idea of his efforts; if the decision is not all in the favor of the author, the attitude of the author and the working staff of the program is the only one that is not and is not a part of the program. It means prejudicial to the truth of the competition.

Porporati took the photos without paying which he did
not need a receipt for as he reported his activities as
voluntary, or non-substantiated, at the time of the
signature.

• 1/2 inch to 6 inches: backside of the test paper





SUSANNAH AT THE BATH.

The history of Susannah, daughter of Helcias and wife of Joachim, who was beautiful and feared God, is well known; it is also known that imagining herself alone in her husband's garden, she was surprised by two old men who came to her and said : « Behold the garden doors are shut, that no man can see us, and we are in love with thee; therefore consent unto us, and lie with us. If thou wilt not, we will bear witness against thee that a young man was with thee. »

Santerre has adhered to the text of the scriptures, and represents Susannah in all her charms; he shows her just stepping into the bath and depicts her alarm on hearing a noise, and her modesty that leads her to cover herself with what garments she has at hand. The old men, gazing at her with eager eyes, seem to dread to accost her, and appear to be consulting on what they shall say to her.

As Santerre designed and executed slowly, we have very few pictures by him; the present gives us a favourable idea of his talents; if the design has not all the purity of the antique, there is in the attitude a graceful and enchanting simplicity; the colouring, though not very bright, is soft, and the high finish is by no means prejudicial to the truth of the composition.

Porporati took from this picture an engraving which is highly admired, and which led to his reception as a member of the Paris academy, an honour which the painter also derived from his picture.

Height 6 feet 9 inches; breadth 4 feet 10 inches.



SUSANNE AU BAIN.

Chacun se rappelle l'histoire de Susanne, fille de Helcias et femme de Joachim, laquelle était parfaitement belle et craignait Dieu ; on sait aussi que, se croyant seule dans le jardin de son mari, elle fut surprise par deux vieillards qui arrivèrent à elle en lui disant : « Les portes du jardin sont fermées, personne ne nous voit, et nous avons de l'affection pour vous ; rendez-vous donc à notre désir, et faites ce que nous voulons : si vous ne le voulez pas, nous porterons témoignage contre vous, et nous dirons qu'il y avait un jeune homme avec vous. »

Santerre a suivi le texte de la Bible, et il nous montre Susanne parfaitement belle ; il la fait voir allant entrer dans le bain, il nous montre son inquiétude en entendant du bruit, et sa pudeur qui l'engage à se cacher avec le peu de vêtemens qui restent à sa disposition. Les vieillards, avides de la regarder, semblent craindre de l'aborder, et paraissent délibérer sur ce qu'ils vont lui dire.

Santerre concevait lentement et travaillait de même ; aussi trouve-t-on peu de tableaux de lui ; celui-ci donne une idée favorable de son talent : si le dessin n'a pas toute la pureté de l'antique, on trouve dans la pose une grâce et une naïveté délicieuses ; la couleur, sans être des plus brillantes, est suave, et le fini du travail ne nuit en rien à la vérité.

Porporati a fait d'après ce tableau une gravure qui est fort estimée, et qui fut son morceau de réception à l'Académie de Paris, comme le tableau avait été celui du peintre.

Haut., 6 pieds 2 pouces ; larg., 4 pieds 5 pouces.



And. L. p.

ZEPHIRE.

53.





ZEPHYR.

Zephyr, son of Œolus and Astræa, was regarded by the Greeks as the west wind that wafted coolness to their sultry climate. This name is still given to the fresh and light breeze that tempers the heat. Poets have appropriated to themselves the history of Zephyr, and often represent him in their fables, as the companion of Cupid; he has wings as that god; but instead of being of feathers as the wings of birds, they are formed of a light film like those of butterflies.

Prud'hon, in representing Zephyr swinging and vaulting near a river, conveys the idea that he bathes by lightly skimming the surface of it. He has given in this picture a proof of the grace and flexibility of his genius. This composition was universally admired at the Exhibition in 1814 for the freshness of its colouring, which it retains to this day. It forms a part of M. de Sommariva's collection and was engraved in 1810 by M. Laugier.

\ Height 4 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth 3 feet 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



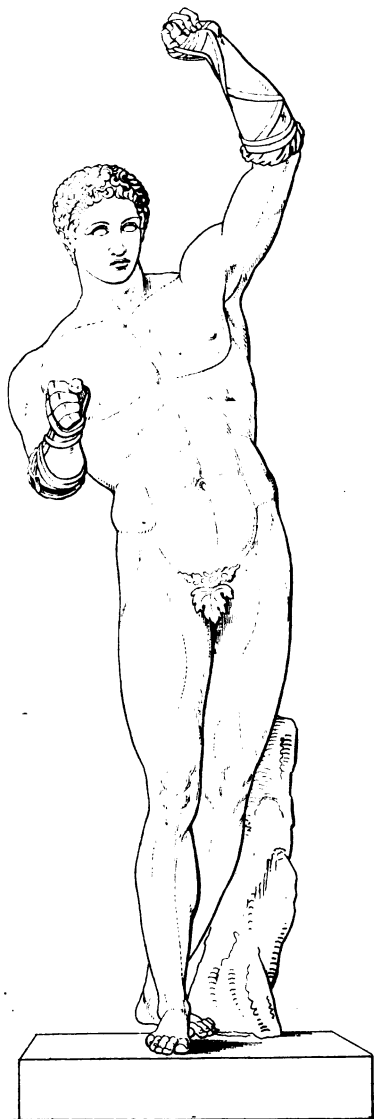
ZÉPHYRE.

Fils d'Éole et d'Astrée, Zéphyre était regardé chez les Grecs comme le vent d'occident, qui ramenait la fraîcheur dans leur climat brûlant. C'est encore maintenant le nom que nous donnons au vent frais et léger qui tempère la chaleur. Les poètes se sont emparés du Zéphyre, et ils l'ont souvent employé dans leurs fictions comme compagnon de l'Amour : ainsi que ce Dieu il portait des ailes ; mais au lieu d'être en plumes comme celles des oiseaux, elles étaient formées d'un réseau léger semblable aux ailes des papillons.

Prud'hon, en représentant Zéphyre se balançant et pour ainsi dire voltigeant près d'une rivière, semble nous faire croire qu'il va s'y baigner en effleurant seulement sa surface. Il a donné dans ce tableau un exemple de la grâce et de la souplesse de son talent. Il fut justement admiré au Salon de 1814 pour la fraîcheur de son coloris, et il n'a rien perdu depuis cette époque. Il fait partie du cabinet de M. de Sommariva, et a été gravé en 1820 par M. Laugier.

Haut., 4 pieds 2 pouces ; larg., 3 pieds 1 pouce.

54



POLLUX.

574





POLLUX.

The son of Jupiter and Leda, the intrepid Pollux who, in the combats of the cestus, had never either vanquisher or rival, is here represented as ready to enter the lists, menacing, with the expression of his eyes, whoever shall dare to compete with him in the dangerous and severe exercise of wrestling.

The cesti which the gladiators used were a kind of leaden plates, fastened to their wrists by straps of leather laced round the arm as far as the elbow, and trimmed with wool for the purpose of deadening the blows given by the adversary.

The Greeks having always been in the habit of depicting heroic scenes and not merely subjects of fancy, it is therefore reasonable to suppose this statue formed part of a group, and that the other figure represented Amycus, king of the Be-bryces.

This figure is one among the few greek statues in which great motion is observable; the sculptors of that time endeavoured particularly to represent beautiful forms, they have almost always avoided even the slightest exaggeration, fearing that it might destroy the purity and elegance of their attitudes.

This statue was brought from the villa Borghese to the Museum at Paris where it still remains.

Height, 6 feet.



POLLUX.

Le fils de Jupiter et de Lédæ, l'intrépide Pollux, qui dans les combats du ceste n'eut jamais ni vainqueur ni rival, est ici représenté prêt à entrer en lice et menaçant de l'œil celui qui ose se mesurer avec lui dans l'exercice dangereux et terrible du pugilat.

Les cestes dont se servaient les gladiateurs étaient des espèces de plaques de plomb fixées sur les poignets par des courroies de cuir qui entouraient le bras jusqu'au coude, où se trouvait une garniture de laine propre à amortir les coups portés par l'adversaire.

Les Grecs ayant habituellement représenté des scènes héroïques et non des sujets de fantaisie, on doit croire avec quelque raison que cette statue faisait partie d'un groupe, et que l'autre figure était celle d'Amycus, roi des Bebryces.

Cette figure est du petit nombre des statues grecques dans lesquelles on remarque un grand mouvement : les statuaires de cette époque, cherchant par dessus tout à représenter de belles formes, ils ont presque toujours évité tout ce qui, par l'exagération la plus légère, pouvait altérer la pureté et l'élégance des formes.

C'est de la villa Borghèse que cette statue est venue au Musée de Paris, où on la voit maintenant.

Haut., 5 pieds 8 pouces.



SAFETY GUIDELINES

[illegible]

Many varieties of flowers and Italian plants were introduced to St. George, in the latter end of the 17th century. *Remain-des-Pierres*, there was a fine old house built to him, in which was preserved a bone considered to be that of the king of St. George.

It can be considered a technique of representing a complex network and applying a new design to it beyond the size of the category which it represents. So, for example, how the domain of heresy is represented in a diagram and then

resemble the Slavonic arch, which is said to be the figure of a woman, there is no doubt to be found in the design of one.

This piece is a valuable reference for the final design and layout of design, although there are a few minor issues that need to be addressed. There are a few minor issues that need to be addressed.

Height of trees, in feet, 100 ftches.

55





SAINT GEORGE.

Few names are so well known as that of St. George. Few saints are more generally held in adoration and yet nothing positive is known respecting him; the circumstances of his life are altogether unknown, and his existence even might be called in question if a proof of it were not found in the worship rendered to him in the Greek church as early as the fourth century, when he was placed among the Μεγαλομάρτυρ, *great martyrs*, and it is believed that he was one of the victims of Diocletian's persecution.

Many churches of France and Italy possessed relics which were attributed to St. George; in the church of St. Vincent, now St. Germain-des-Prés, there was an altar dedicated to him, in which was preserved a bone considered to be that of the arm of St. George.

Custom has consecrated the practice of representing St. George on horseback trampling down a dragon. This pretended history is merely an allegory which indicates that St. George overthrew the demon of heresy, represented by a dragon, and thus delivered the christian church, which is seen under the figure of a woman returning thanks to God for her deliverance.

This picture is remarkable for a high finish and great purity of design, although there is a little stiffness : all the details of it are executed with the utmost care.

Height 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth 10 inches.



SAINT GEORGE.

Il est peu de noms aussi connus que celui de saint George : il est peu de saints dont le culte soit plus répandu, et cependant on ne sait rien de positif sur lui ; les circonstances de sa vie sont tout-à-fait inconnues, son existence même pourrait être révoquée en doute si on n'en trouvait une preuve par le culte qui lui était rendu dans l'église grecque dès le IV^e siècle, où il était placé parmi les Μεγαλομάρτυρ, *grands-martyrs*, et on croit qu'il fut une des victimes de la persécution de Dioclétien.

Beaucoup d'églises de France et d'Italie possédaient des reliques attribuées à saint George ; on voyait même dans l'église de Saint-Vincent, aujourd'hui Saint-Germain-des-Prés, un autel qui lui était consacré, et dans lequel on conservait un os que l'on regardait comme venant du bras de saint George.

L'usage est de représenter saint George à cheval, terrassant un dragon. Cette prétendue histoire n'est qu'une allégorie qui indiquerait que saint George a renversé le démon de l'hérésie, figuré par un dragon, et qu'il a ainsi délivré l'église chrétienne, que l'on voit sous la figure d'une femme remerciant Dieu de sa délivrance.

On remarque dans ce tableau une grande finesse et beaucoup de pureté de dessin, quoiqu'il y ait un peu de sécheresse : tous les détails en sont faits avec le plus grand soin.

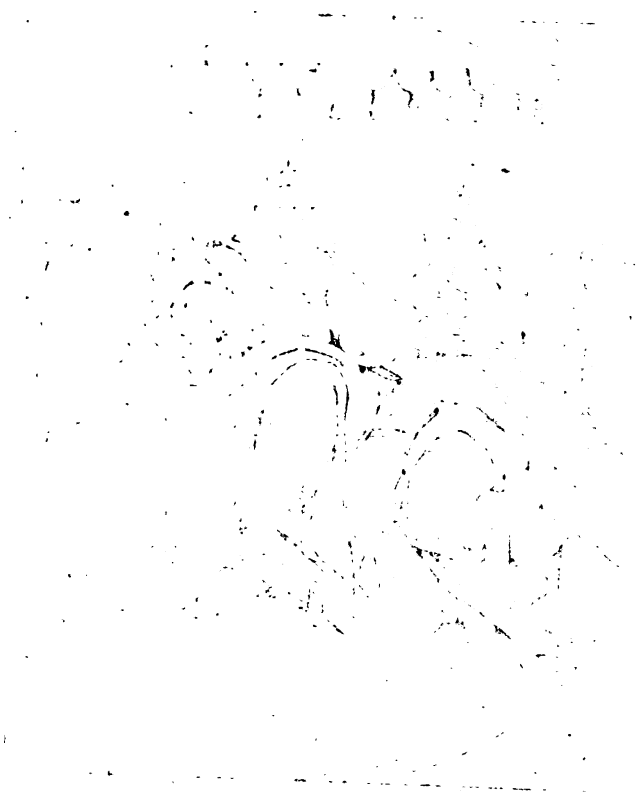
Haut., 10 pouces 9 lignes ; larg., 9 pouces 3 lignes.



Zampieri p

SALOMON ET LA REINE DE SABA

56.





SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

We learn from the scriptures that the wisdom, or, to speak more correctly, the knowledge of Solomon was famed in all the surrounding countries, and that the queen of Sheba left the shores of the Red sea and came to Jerusalem to consult the king of Israel. « And when she was come to Solomon, she communed with him of all that was in her heart. And Solomon told her all her questions. There was not any thing hid from the king which he told her not. » Such is the text after which Dominiquin formed his composition. It is noble and simple, but nothing in the picture conveys the idea of an Oriental subject. The costumes resemble those of the Greeks; the queen of Sheba and her female attendants have nothing Arabian in the character of their heads, and the canopy of the throne is an ornament of the seventeenth century.

This painting in fresco adorns one of the compartments of the cupola by which light is afforded to the chapel of the Bandini, in the church of Saint-Sylvester, at Monte-Cavallo. Engravings of them have been executed by Gerard Audran.



SALOMON ET LA REINE DE SABA.

L'Écriture nous apprend que la sagesse, ou, pour parler plus régulièrement, la science de Salomon était répandue dans tous les pays des environs, et que la reine de Saba quitta les bords de la mer Rouge pour venir à Jérusalem consulter le roi d'Israël. « Elle vint trouver Salomon, lui exposa tout ce qu'elle avait dans le cœur; et Salomon lui expliqua tout ce qu'elle lui avait proposé, et il n'y eut rien qu'il ne lui éclaircît entièrement. » Tel est le texte d'après lequel le Dominiquin a fait sa composition. Elle est noble, elle est simple, mais rien dans ce tableau ne peut donner l'idée d'un sujet oriental : les costumes ressemblent à ceux des Grecs; la reine de Saba et les femmes de sa suite n'ont rien d'arabe dans les caractères de tête, et le dais du trône est un ornement du xvii^e siècle.

Cette peinture à fresque orne l'un des pendentifs de la coupole qui éclaire la chapelle des Bandini, dans l'église de Saint-Silvestre, à Montecavallo. Ils ont été gravés par Gérard Audran.



Caoliani p.

PERSÉE ET ANDROMÈDE.

57.



1. 1000 2. 1000 3. 1000 4. 1000 5. 1000

to possess the pride of Andromeda, and to be
for ever regarding themselves as the
Andromeda, Neptune sent a fish to rescue her from the
monster, and the fish, the prince, was the only
one that could save her. The fish was a golden
fish, and Andromeda was rescued where she was caught.

and still she can receive what she needs, and she can give
some of her own, as she would the love of the Father, and
that is all that can prevent our coming to the perfect
rest of this life, and a complete deliverance from
all pain, and all with dread, or any sorrow, by hyp-
notism from the combat of which she is now so much
troubled, and she already which has been the cause of

at a great expense taken from his pocket by Louis J. ...

25. Length 1.5 m, breadth 5 cm, 6.14 lines.



1000

1000



PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

To punish the pride of Andromeda and Cassiope her mother, for esteeming themselves more beautiful than Juno and the Nereides, Neptune sent a hideous monster which spread desolation in the kingdom of Ethiopia. To deliver his country, the unfortunate Cepheus had no alternative but to expose his daughter Andromeda on a rock where she was to be devoured. But Perseus, who had just overcome the head of Medusa, employed this terrible weapon to frighten the sea-monster and deliver Andromeda, whom he restored to her father and afterwards married.

It is difficult to conceive why Paul Veronese does not present to us Perseus armed with the formidable head of Medusa; but this omission cannot prevent our admiring the powerful effect of this picture, and especially the face of Andromeda, who appears petrified with dread, and yet supported by hope arising from the combat of which she is a witness. The background represents a city which bears some resemblance to Venice.

An engraving was taken from this picture by Louis Jacob.

Height 9 feet 10 inches; breadth 8 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



PERSÉE ET ANDROMÈDE.

En punition de l'orgueil qu'avaient eu Andromède et Cassiope sa mère de se croire plus belles que Junon et les Néréïdes, Neptune envoya un monstre affreux qui répandit la désolation dans le royaume d'Éthiopie. Pour délivrer son pays, le malheureux Cepheus n'eut d'autre moyen que d'exposer sa fille Andromède sur un rocher où elle devait être dévorée. Mais Persée, qui venait de conquérir la tête de Méduse, se servit de ce terrible épouvantail pour pétrifier le monstre marin et délivrer Andromède, qu'il rendit à son père et qu'il épousa ensuite.

Il est difficile de savoir pourquoi Paul Véronèse ne nous montre pas Persée armé de la redoutable tête de Méduse; mais cette faute ne peut empêcher d'admirer le grand effet de ce tableau, et surtout la figure d'Andromède, qui paraît glacée de crainte, et cependant soutenue par l'espérance que lui donne le combat dont elle est témoin. Le fond représente une ville dont l'apparence a quelque rapport avec Venise.

Le tableau a été gravé par Louis Jacob.

Haut., 9 pieds; larg., 8 pieds.



Barrois p.

AGAR DANS LE DÉSERT.





HAGAR IN THE WILDERNESS.

Abraham having no children by Sarah his wife, she gave him for a concubine her handmaid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar, and he had by her a son whom he called Ishmael. Some years after Sarah became the mother of Isaac, and when the children were somewhat grown, Ishmael struck Isaac; his mother Sarah could not endure Ishmael, and hence she entreated Abraham to send away from his house her handmaid with her son. The patriarch felt at first some repugnance to consent, but God having commanded him to comply with the desire of Sarah, he sent away Hagar, giving her only some bread and a little water. This woman, wandering in the wilderness, soon exhausted her provisions, and seeing her child without resource, gave herself up to despair, but the angel of the Lord called to her and said : « What aileth thee, Hagar ? Fear not ; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. Arise, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine hand ; for I will make him a great nation. And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water ; and she went, and filled her bottle with water, and gave the lad drink. »

This beautiful picture, by Frederick Barroccio, forms a part of the Dresden gallery. An engraving has been taken from it by Giovita Garavaglia.

Height 1 foot. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; breadth 1 foot. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.



AGAR DANS LE DÉSERT.

Abraham n'ayant pas d'enfant de Sara sa femme, elle lui donna pour concubine Agar, Égyptienne qui était à son service, et il en eut un fils nommé Ismaël. Quelques années après, Sara devint mère d'Isaac; et lorsque les enfans furent plus grands, Ismaël frappa Isaac: sa mère Sara ne put le souffrir, c'est pourquoi elle exigea d'Abraham qu'il chassât de la maison cette servante et son enfant. Le patriarche éprouva d'abord quelque répugnance à y consentir, mais Dieu lui ayant ordonné de satisfaire le désir de Sara, il renvoya Agar en lui donnant seulement du pain et un peu d'eau. Cette femme, se trouvant dans le désert, eut bientôt épuisé sa provision, et voyant son enfant sans ressource, elle se livrait au désespoir, mais l'ange du Seigneur lui cria : « Agar, qu'avez-vous? ne craignez point, car Dieu a écouté la voix de votre enfant du lieu où il est; levez-vous, prenez-le, ayez-en soin sans vous décourager, car il sera père d'un grand peuple. En même temps elle ouvrit les yeux et aperçut un puits où il y avait de l'eau, elle y alla remplir d'eau son vaisseau, et en donna à boire à l'enfant. »

Ce joli tableau, de Frédéric Baroccio, fait partie de la galerie de Dresde; il a été gravé par Giovita Garavaglia.

Haut., 1 pied 4 pouces; larg., 1 pied.



SOCRATES.

SOCRATES.

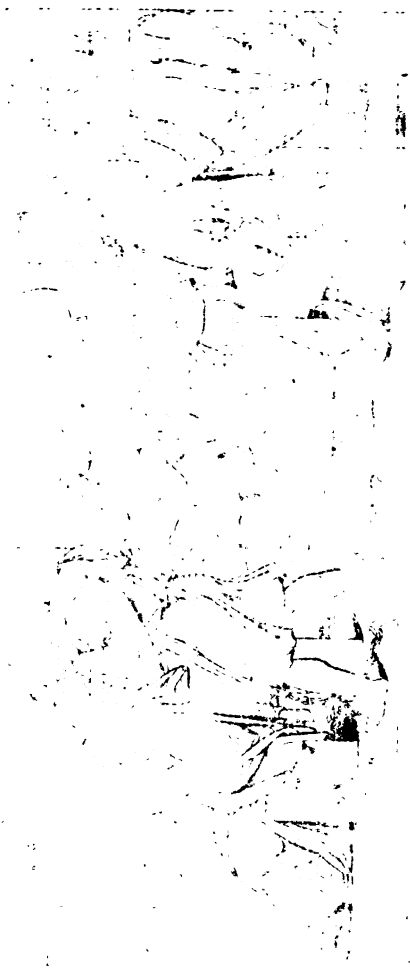
Socrates is here represented, the seat at his feet is occupied by a group of his disciples, and even the philosopher himself seems to be looking towards them, as if he felt it to be his duty to convey and distinguish them, by the purity of their lives, the length of his reasoning, and the sublimity of his discourses. One of his most glorious titles is derived from his doctrine. "The man that died and Rose again for his crimes." His philosophy was neither a system of scepticism, nor a doctrine of fatalism, and though it did not make him ever indeed happy, only a philosopher's life and a state of purity. His happiness excited respect from others, men who bore his name, Aristotle and Plato's maintained that a perfectly virtuous man, even if he scorned the worship of the gods. The Sophists, however, who he despised, treated him with dignity, condemned him to drink hemlock, he persisted in the philosophy of his age, 400 years before the Christian era.

When this picture appeared at the Exhibition of 1788, it reflected high honours on the painter David, and contributed greatly to establish his reputation as an object of general admiration. The skill displayed in the attitude given to the philosopher, who stands with one arm raised, while his virtue is possessed, is not every ingenuus can estimate, nor turning his eyes from one view to another.

It was painted this picture for the Tuileries by the painter's suggestion of M. Mallet de Launay. An engraving was made from it by Massard senior.

Broadly, a foot 6 inches, height, a foot 3 inches.

59





SOCRATES.

Socrates, son of a sculptor of Athens, at first exercised that profession, and a group of the three Graces is attributed to him; but he afterwards devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and distinguished himself by the purity of his ethics, the strength of his reasoning, and the sublimity of his genius. One of his most glorious titles is derived from having had Alcibiades, Plato and Xenophon for disciples. His philosophy was neither gloomy nor misanthropic; he loved cheerfulness, and thought that man could be rendered happy only by justice, beneficence and a life of purity. His happiness excited against him envious men who became his accusers. Anitus and Melitus maintained that he professed atheism, because he scorned the idea of a plurality of gods. The Areopagus, before whom he defended himself with dignity, condemned him to drink hemlock, and he perished in the 70th year of his age, 400 years before the christian era.

When this picture appeared at the Exhibition of 1787, it reflected high honour upon the painter David, and contributed greatly to establish his reputation. A subject of general admiration is the skill displayed in the attitude given to the executioner, who, struck with the ascendancy which virtue always possesses, cannot carry into effect an unjust sentence, without turning his eyes from off his victim.

David painted this picture for M. Trudaine. It is now in the possession of M. Micault de Courbeton. An engraving was taken from it in 1802 by Massard senior. ●

Breadth., 4 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



SOCRATE.

Fils d'un sculpteur d'Athènes, Socrate exerça d'abord cette profession, et on cite de lui un groupe des trois Grâces ; mais il s'adonna ensuite à l'étude de la philosophie, et se distingua par la pureté de sa morale, la force de sa raison et la beauté de son esprit. Un de ses titres les plus glorieux est d'avoir eu pour disciples Alcibiade, Platon et Xénophon. Sa philosophie n'était ni sombre ni sauvage ; il aimait la gaité ; il pensait que l'homme ne pouvait être heureux que par la justice, la bienfaisance et une vie pure. Son bonheur excita des envieux qui devinrent ses accusateurs : Anitus et Mélitus prétendirent qu'il professait l'athéisme, parce qu'il se moquait de la pluralité des dieux. L'aréopage, devant lequel il se défendit avec fierté, le condamna à boire la ciguë, et il périt à l'âge de 70 ans ; 400 ans avant Jésus-Christ.

Lorsque ce tableau parut au Salon de 1787, il fit grand honneur au peintre David, et contribua beaucoup à sa réputation. On admire l'intelligence avec laquelle il sut placer son exécuter, qui, frappé de l'ascendant qu'a toujours la vertu, ne peut exécuter un jugement inique qu'en détournant les yeux de dessus la victime.

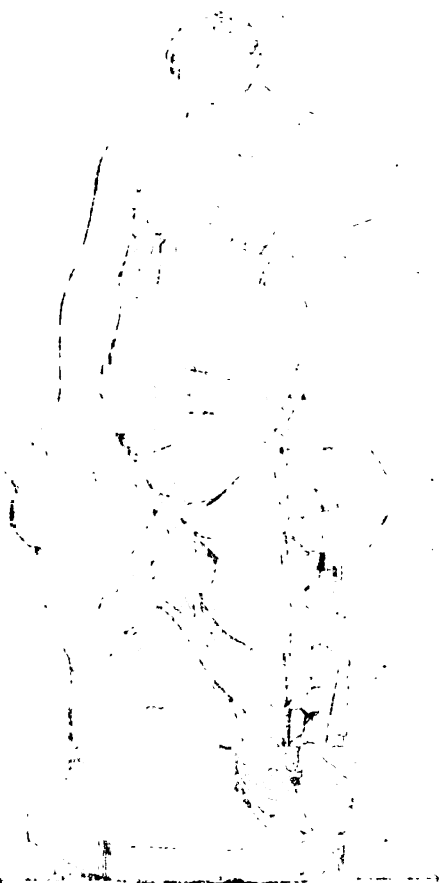
David fit ce tableau pour M. Trudaine ; il appartient maintenant à M. Micault de Courbeton. Il a été gravé en 1802 par Massard père.

Larg., 3 pieds ; haut., 4 pieds.



EUTERPE.

60





EUTERPE.

Euterpe, one of the Muses, and that which presided over music, is seated upon a rock of the Helicon. This detached figure might as easily be taken for a nymph; but M. Visconti has discovered it to be a Muse on account of its garment which accords perfectly with that of one of the chaste sisters. The flute is truly a characteristic attribute, but the hand is a modern repair. As to the head, although antique, we cannot be certain that it belongs to the statue. This figure of Euterpe in marble remained long at the palace Lancelotti; from whence it was taken to the Vatican to complete the series of the Muses found in the house of Cassius at Tivoli.

Height, 5 feet 10 inches.



EUTERPE.

L'une des Muses, et celle qui présidait à la musique, Euterpe est assise sur un rocher de l'Hélicon. Cette figure isolée pourrait être aussi bien une nymphe ; mais M. Visconti y a reconnu une Muse à cause de son vêtement qui convient parfaitement à l'une des chastes sœurs. La flûte est bien un attribut caractéristique, mais la main est une restauration moderne. Quant à la tête, quoique antique, on ne peut assurer qu'elle appartienne à la statue. Cette statue d'Euterpe, en marbre pentelique, avait été vue pendant long-temps au palais Lancelotti ; elle fut apportée au Vatican, pour compléter la suite des Muses trouvées à Tivoli dans la maison de Cassius.

Haut., 5 pieds 4 pouces.



Raphael p.

LA VISITATION.

THE VISITATION.

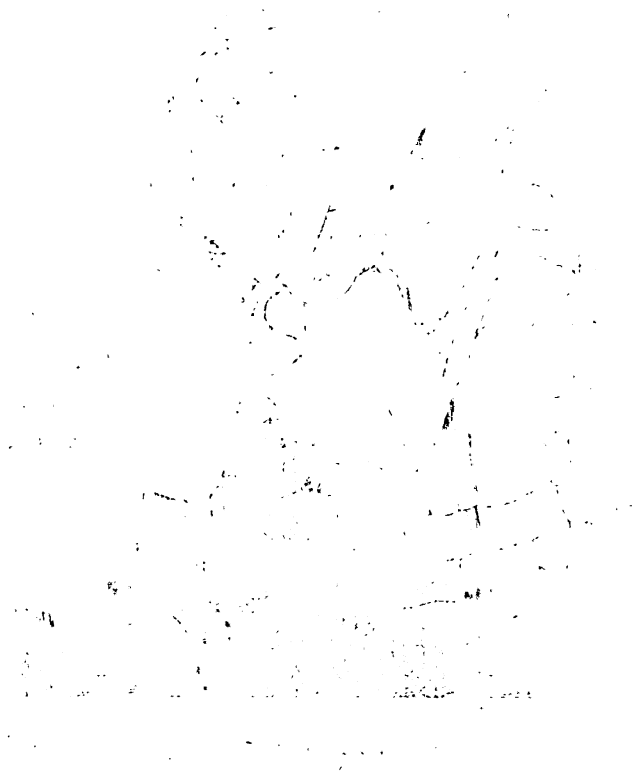
Painters, in their compositions, do not always exactly follow what seems to be exactly guided by biblical documents. Raphael, in order to represent the subject in a more pleasing manner, has departed from the direction of the Gospel, in which Luke : 1 & Mary goes in those days, and went and abode with her, into a city of Ephraim, and entered there the house of Zacharias, and saluted Elizabeth, and it came to pass, that when Elizabeth heard the salutation, of Mary, she babe leaped in her womb, and Elizabeth was with the Holy Ghost; and she spake out with a loud voice, saying, Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. And whence is this to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me ?

It is impossible to discover here the historical painting mentioned by M. Quatremère, in his history of the life and works of Raphael, and cannot see why this scene is represented upon the banks of Jordan. It is not less astonishing that Raphael should have followed the example of the painters his predecessors, in presenting in the back ground another scene which took place thirty years after the Visitation, namely, the baptism of Jesus-Christ by St. John.

This picture was painted by Raphael when his vision was at its height. It presents a great mass of figures, and particularly a vigorous colouring which does not discompose his other pictures. It was placed, before the year 1666, in the gallery of the Louvre; it was upon wood, and was not upon canvas at Paris, in 1804. An engraving was taken from it by M. Benoit in 1807.

Height 5 feet 2 inches, breadth 2 feet 10 inches.

64





THE VISITATION.

Painters, in their compositions, do not always confine themselves to be exactly guided by historical documents; and hence Raphael, in order to represent the subject in a more pleasing manner has deviated from the narrative of the gospel by St. Luke : « And Mary arose in those days, and went into the hill country with haste, into a city of Juda; and entered into the house of Zacharias, and saluted Elisabeth. And it came to pass, that when Elisabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the babe leaped in her womb; and Elisabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost; and she spake out with a loud voice, and said : Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. And whence is this to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me ? »

It is impossible to discover here the historical fidelity mentioned by M. Quatremère, in his history of the life and works of Raphael, and one cannot see why this scene is represented upon the banks of Jordan. It is not less astonishing that Raphael should have followed the example of the painters his predecessors, in presenting in the back ground another scene which took place thirty years after the Visitation, namely, the baptism of Jesus-Christ by St John.

This picture was painted by Raphael when his vigour was at its height. It presents a great mass of beauty, and particularly a vigorous colouring which does not distinguish his early pictures. It was placed, before the year 1681, in the sacristy of the Escorial; it was upon wood, and was put upon canvas at Paris, in 1804. An engraving was taken from it by M. Desnoyers in 1824.

Height 6 feet 9 inches; breadth 4 feet 10 inches.



LA VISITATION.

Les peintres, dans leurs compositions, ne s'astreignent pas toujours à suivre exactement les documens historiques; et Raphaël, pour représenter le sujet d'une manière plus agréable, s'est écarté de l'Évangile, saint Luc.

« En ce temps-là Marie partit pour s'en aller promptement dans
 « les montagnes en la ville de Juda; et elle entra dans la maison
 « de Zacharie et salua Élisabeth. Dès qu'Élisabeth eut entendu
 « la voix de Marie qui la saluait, son enfant tressaillit dans son
 « sein; elle fut remplie du saint Esprit, et elle s'écria en élevant
 « la voix : Vous êtes bénie entre toutes les femmes, et le fruit
 « de vos entrailles est béni. D'où me vient ce bonheur, que la
 « mère de mon Seigneur me visite ? »

Il est impossible de trouver ici la fidélité historique dont parle M. Quatremère dans son histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Raphaël, et on ne peut pas voir pourquoi cette scène est représentée sur les bords du Jourdain. On peut également s'étonner de ce que Raphaël a encore suivi l'usage des peintres ses prédécesseurs, en offrant dans le lointain une autre scène qui eut lieu trente ans après la Visitation, le baptême de Jésus-Christ par saint Jean.

Ce tableau a été peint par Raphaël dans le temps de sa plus grande force : il présente une grande masse de beauté, et surtout une couleur vigoureuse qu'on ne trouve pas dans ses premiers tableaux. Il a été placé, avant l'année 1681, dans la sacristie de l'Escurial; il était sur bois, et fut mis sur toile à Paris, en 1804. Il a été gravé par M. Desnoyers en 1824.

Haut., 6 pieds 2 pouces; larg., 4 pieds 5 pouces.

62

*Annibal Carrache p.*

THE POLYMER

The polymer is a long chain of repeating units, each of which is a small molecule. The units are linked together by covalent bonds, forming a continuous chain. The units can be identical or different, depending on the type of polymer. The chain can be linear or branched, and the length of the chain can vary from a few units to millions of units. The properties of the polymer depend on the nature of the units and the structure of the chain. For example, a polymer with rigid units and a linear structure will be a hard, brittle material, while a polymer with flexible units and a branched structure will be a soft, elastic material. The polymer can also be cross-linked, which means that the chains are linked together at various points, forming a network. This can result in a material that is very strong and rigid.

02.



THE HOLY FAMILY.

Although this picture has been much damaged, it must still be reckoned among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Annibal Carracci, and is believed to have been painted by that master when in the vigour of his age, before he went to Rome. A close study of the pictures of the graceful Correggio may be traced in it. It is remarkable for the simplicity and gracefulness of the heads, a correct judgment of the clare-obscure, a vigorous colouring, and the ease with which it is touched.

The infant Jesus erect, with his arms thrown round the Virgin's neck, presents an attitude which distinguishes it among the many compositions on the same subject.

Height $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth $8 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.



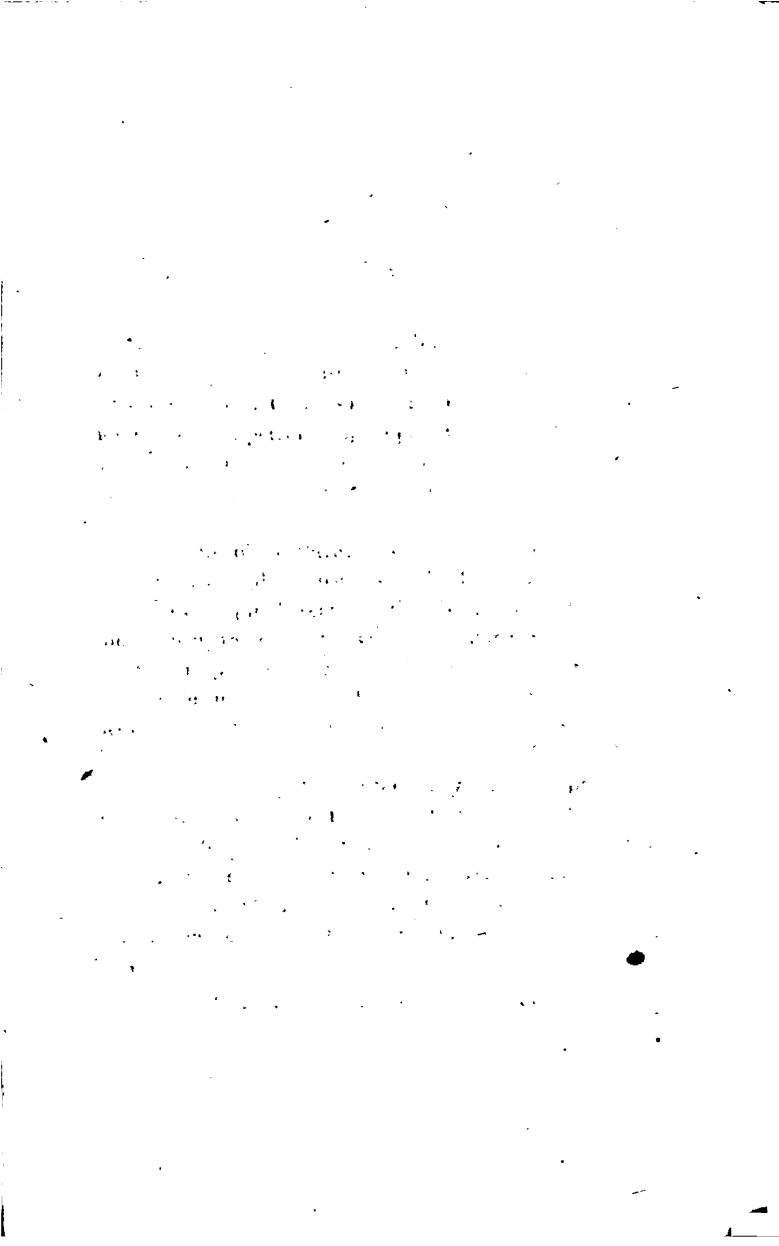
SAINTE FAMILLE.

Quoique ce tableau ait éprouvé beaucoup de dommages , cependant il doit encore être placé parmi les chefs-d'œuvre d'Annibal Carrache , et on croit qu'il a été peint par ce maître dans la vigueur de son âge , avant qu'il allât à Rome. On y trouve les traces d'une étude approfondie des tableaux du gracieux Corrège. Il est remarquable par la naïveté et la grace des têtes , l'intelligence du clair-obscur , la vigueur du coloris , et la facilité avec laquelle il est touché.

L'enfant Jésus debout , les bras passés autour du cou de la Vierge , présente une pose qui le fait remarquer parmi le grand nombre de compositions de ce même sujet.

Haut. , 9 pouces 6 lignes ; larg. , 7 pouces 6 lignes.







THE GAME INTERRUPTED.

Ostade never represented any but familiar scenes, and the merit of his pictures consists in his having copied nature with perfect exactness. There is neither art in his compositions, nor nobleness in his personages, nor purity in his design; but astonishing truth in the attitudes of his figures, perfect judgment in the clare-obscure, and a colouring the most beautiful and natural.

At the door of a cottage, beneath some trees, the shade of which is increased by garlands of the hop-plant, several peasants are seen quietly seated with their glasses and their pipes; one of them, to enliven the scene, is playing on the violin; two others were playing at cards, and have just, it would seem, interrupted their game, perhaps on account of some disagreement, as one of them appears to have thrown his cards upon the ground.

Although a scene of gamesters may be easily perceived in this picture it is difficult to guess why it is called *Inconveniences of gaming*, for there is nothing that reminds us of the lamentable consequences which frequently result from this amusement so common among persons of all classes.

This picture belongs to the gallery formed by the king of Prussia, in the palace of Sans-Souci. ●

Breadth 2 feet 1 inch; height 1 foot 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



JEU INTERROMPU.

Ostade n'a jamais représenté que des scènes familières; et le mérite de ses tableaux consiste à avoir su rendre la nature avec une parfaite exactitude. Point d'art dans ses compositions, pas de noblesse dans ses personnages, pas de pureté dans son dessin; mais une vérité étonnante dans la pose de ses figures, une entente parfaite du clair-obscur, et une couleur des plus fines et des plus vraies.

A la porte d'une maison de village, sous quelques arbres dont l'ombrage est augmenté par des guirlandes de houblon, on voit plusieurs paysans assis tranquillement pour boire et fumer; l'un d'eux, pour égayer la scène, joue du violon; deux autres étaient à jouer aux cartes, et viennent, à ce qu'il paraît, d'interrompre leur partie, peut-être pour quelque contrariété, puisque l'un d'eux paraît avoir jeté ses cartes à terre.

Quoiqu'on aperçoive facilement dans ce tableau une scène de joueurs, il est difficile de trouver pourquoi il est nommé *Inconvéniens du jeu*, car rien ne retrace les suites fâcheuses qu'occasionne souvent cette distraction si habituelle parmi les hommes de toutes les classes.

Ce tableau fait partie de la galerie formée par le roi de Prusse, dans le palais de Sans-Souci.

Long., 1 pied 11 pouces; haut., 1 pied 5 pouces.



Le Sicar p.

TROIS MUSES

302

THREE MEN.

Three of the soldiers, being sent to the front by the regiment, were ordered to conduct a reconnaissance, and were soon discovered by the enemy. They were then ordered to retreat, and were followed by the enemy. They were then ordered to retreat, and were followed by the enemy. They were then ordered to retreat, and were followed by the enemy.

Three of the soldiers, being sent to the front by the regiment, were ordered to conduct a reconnaissance, and were soon discovered by the enemy. They were then ordered to retreat, and were followed by the enemy. They were then ordered to retreat, and were followed by the enemy.

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64





THREE MUSES.

Clio, Enterpe and Thalia, seated and grouped together, are characterised, the first by the trumpet which she employs to celebrate mighty deeds, and by a book in which is recorded whatever is to be handed down to posterity; the second by a mere flute; and the third by a mask, the emblem of comedy. This composition of three figures formed part of a series of five pictures which adorned a cabinet of the hotel of president Lambert de Thorigny, in the isle Saint-Louis.

Le Sueur had before excited a high idea of his talents by the majesty of his compositions. Here, however, he has risen above himself, by shewing himself a better colourist. These pictures were the last he executed; and it is even affirmed that he died through his excessive application to the execution of them, having been employed nine years in finishing all the pictures with which this spacious mansion was embellished.

Breadth 4 feet 8 inches; height 4 feet 5 inches.



TROIS MUSES.

Clio, Euterpe et Thalie, assises et groupées ensemble, sont caractérisées, la première par la trompette guerrière qu'elle emploie à célébrer les hauts faits, et par un livre dans lequel est consigné tout ce qui doit passer à la postérité ; la seconde par une simple flûte ; et la troisième par un masque, emblème de la comédie. Cette composition de trois figures faisait partie d'une suite de cinq tableaux qui décoraient un cabinet de l'hôtel du président Lambert de Thorigny, dans l'île Saint-Louis.

Le Sueur avait déjà donné une grande idée de son talent par la noblesse de ses compositions. Il s'est élevé ici au-dessus de lui-même, en se montrant meilleur coloriste. Ces peintures furent les dernières de sa vie, on assure même qu'il mourut de l'excès de son application au travail, ayant été neuf ans à faire toutes celles qui décoraient ce vaste hôtel.

Larg., 4 pieds 3 pouces ; haut., 4 pieds.

65



65



Baront p.

RUTH ET BOOZ.

the scene is set in a room with a window looking out onto a landscape.

The figures are dressed in simple, everyday clothing.

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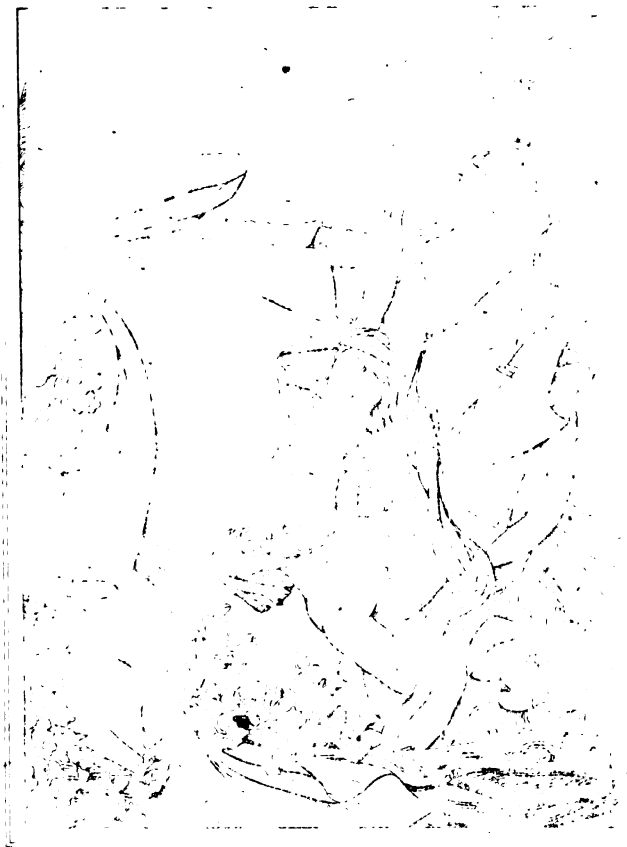
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65





BOAZ AND RUTH.

Barrenness was regarded among the Hebrews as a great misfortune, and even as a sign of the divine reprobation; and hence fruitfulness was earnestly desired by all the women of the people of Israel, who considered that with a greater number of children they had more ground to hope that the Messiah would spring from their family. To a similar sentiment may be attributed the circumstance that when a woman still young became a widow, the nearest relation of her husband was obliged to marry her.

Ruth, having become a widow in the country of Moab, returned to Bethlehem with Naomi, her mother-in-law. They were both in distress, and Ruth went out to glean, in order to procure food for herself and her mother-in-law. Having entered a field of Boaz, a relation of her husband, she was kindly received by him. Ruth having told this to Naomi, she answered: « Wash thyself therefore, and anoint thee, and put thy raiment upon thee, and get thee down to the floor; but make not thyself known unto the man, until he shall have done eating and drinking. And it shall be, when he lieth down, that thou shalt mark the place where he shall lie, and thou shalt go in, and uncover his feet, and lay thee down. And when Boaz had eaten and drunk, and his heart was merry, he went to lie down at the end of the heap of corn; and she came softly, and uncovered his feet, and laid her down. And it came to pass at midnight, that the man was afraid, and turned himself; and behold, a woman lay at his feet. And he said: Who art thou? And she answered, I am Ruth, thine handmaid. Spread therefore thy skirt over thine handmaid; for thou art a near kinsman. »

M. Hersent sent this picture to the Exhibition of 1822, where it was greatly admired. It belongs to M^{me} la comtesse du Cayla, and an engraving of it has been executed by M. Alexandre Tardieu.

Breadth 5 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height 4 feet 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 65.



BOOZ ET RUTH.

La stérilité chez les Hébreux était regardée comme un grand malheur, et même comme une marque de la réprobation céleste : la fécondité par conséquent était un désir de toutes les femmes du peuple d'Israël, qui pensaient qu'avec un plus grand nombre d'enfans elles avaient plus d'espoir de voir le Messie naître dans leur famille. Un sentiment semblable était cause que lorsqu'une femme encore jeune devenait veuve, le plus proche parent de son mari était obligé de l'épouser.

Ruth, devenue veuve dans le pays de Moab, s'en retourna à Bethléem avec sa belle-mère Noémi : elles étaient toutes deux dans la détresse, et Ruth allait glaner pour avoir de quoi se nourrir ainsi que sa belle-mère. Se trouvant dans le champ de Booz, parent de son mari, elle en fut bien accueillie. Ruth ayant dit cela à Noémi, elle lui répondit : « Lavez-vous, prenez vos plus beaux habits, que Booz ne vous voie pas ; et quand il s'en ira pour dormir, remarquez le lieu où il se placera ; y étant venu, vous lèverez la couverture qu'il aura sur les pieds ; vous vous jetterez là et y dormirez. » Lorsque Booz, après avoir bu et mangé, étant devenu plus gai, s'en alla dormir près d'un tas de gerbes, Ruth vint tout doucement, et ayant soulevé sa couverture elle se coucha là. Au milieu de la nuit, Booz voyant une femme couchée à ses pieds, se troubla, et lui dit : « Qui êtes-vous ? — Je suis Ruth votre servante ; étendez votre couverture sur elle, parce que c'est à vous, qui êtes mon proche parent, à m'épouser. »

M. Hersent exposa ce tableau au Salon de 1822 ; il y fut justement apprécié. Il appartient à M^{me} la comtesse du Cayla, et a été gravé par M. Alexandre Tardieu.

Larg., 5 pieds 1 pouce ; haut., 4 pieds 1 pouce.

6.6



L'AMOUR ET PSYCHÉ.

1800

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

Psyche cemented the cupid is one of the most beautiful and interesting of the fables of antiquity, and has been the subject of many a picture. For the greatest number of years, however, although Apuleius is the most ancient writer, that has furnished to us the details of this charming allegory, we have known that it was known long before his time, as there are many works of art in existence, the style of which manifests that they were remote from that in which the poet Apuleius lived.

The group before us is enchantingly conceived, and the forms of the Psyche and the Cupid of the design are of the rarest elegance; the movement of Psyche's body fills the spectator with admiration, as it displays one of the most beautiful and natural attitudes that the productions of antiquity present; but the execution is not so wonderful as the best. The surface of the marble is smooth and polished, and the work shows that it is a group, which is of perfect execution, and is from the production of some great master.

Two similar groups are possessed by the Museum, the one and the other; but in each of them the figures are not so well with wings. Some antiquaries have imagined that the origin of this characteristic attribute that the figures should be considered as the representation of the Cupid and Psyche, but it would be more correct to consider them as the Cupid and Psyche, but it would be more correct to consider them as the Cupid and Psyche, but it would be more correct to consider them as the Cupid and Psyche.

The right hand and the left foot of Cupid are the same as are the nose and the chin.

Height 3 feet 10 inches.



L'AMOUR ET L'ESPERANCE.



CUPID AND PSYCHÉ.

Psyché tormented by Cupid is one of the most ingenious and interesting fables of antiquity; it is also one of those which have furnished subjects for the greatest number of works of art; and although Apuleus is the most ancient writer that has transmitted to us the details of this charming allegory, we cannot doubt that it was known long before his time, as there are several works of art in existence, the style of which indicates a period far more remote than that in which the poet Apuleus lived.

The group before us is enchantingly conceived; the style of the forms is of the best choice and the folds of the drapery are of the rarest elegance; the movement of Psyché's body fills the spectator with admiration, as it displays one of the most voluptuous and natural attitudes that the productions of antiquity present; but the execution is not answerable to the rest. The softness of the touch and the want of finish in the work shew that this group, which is of pentelic marble, is a copy from the production of some great master.

Two similar groups are possessed by the Museums of Florence and Berlin; but in each of them the figures are represented with wings. Some antiquaries have imagined from the absence of this characteristic attribute that the group of the Capitol should be considered as the representation of some voluptuous and drunken subject, but it would nevertheless be difficult to coincide with their opinion.

The right hand and the left foot of Cupid are modern repairs, as are the nose and the chin.

Height 3 feet 10 inches.



L'AMOUR ET PSYCHÉ.

La fable de Psyché tourmentée par l'Amour est l'une des plus ingénieuses et des plus agréables de l'antiquité; elle est aussi une de celles qui ont fourni le plus de monumens; et si, de tous les écrivains, Apulée est le plus ancien qui ait transmis les détails de cette charmante allégorie, cependant on ne peut douter qu'elle n'ait été connue long-temps avant lui, puisqu'il existe plusieurs monumens dont le style annonce une époque bien antérieure à celle où vivait ce poète.

Le groupe que l'on voit ici est charmant par sa conception; le caractère des formes est du plus beau choix, le motif de la draperie, de la plus rare élégance; dans le mouvement du corps de Psyché on admire une des attitudes les plus voluptueuses et des plus vraies que présentent les monumens de l'antiquité, mais l'exécution ne répond pas au reste : la mollesse de la touche et le manque de finesse dans le travail indiquent que ce groupe, en marbre pentélique, est la copie d'un ouvrage de quelque grand maître.

Deux groupes semblables à celui-ci se retrouvent dans les Musées de Florence et de Berlin; mais dans chacun d'eux les figures sont représentées avec des ailes. Quelques antiquaires ont pensé que l'absence de cet attribut caractéristique devait faire considérer le groupe du Capitole comme la représentation de quelque sujet voluptueux et bachique, mais il serait difficile cependant de se ranger à leur opinion.

La main droite et le pied gauche de l'Amour sont des restaurations modernes, ainsi que le nez et le menton.

Haut. , 3 pieds 6 pouces.



Raphael p.

67.

S^{te} FAMILLE.
^{dit}
 LA VIERGE A LA CHAISE.
 (Madona della Sedia.)

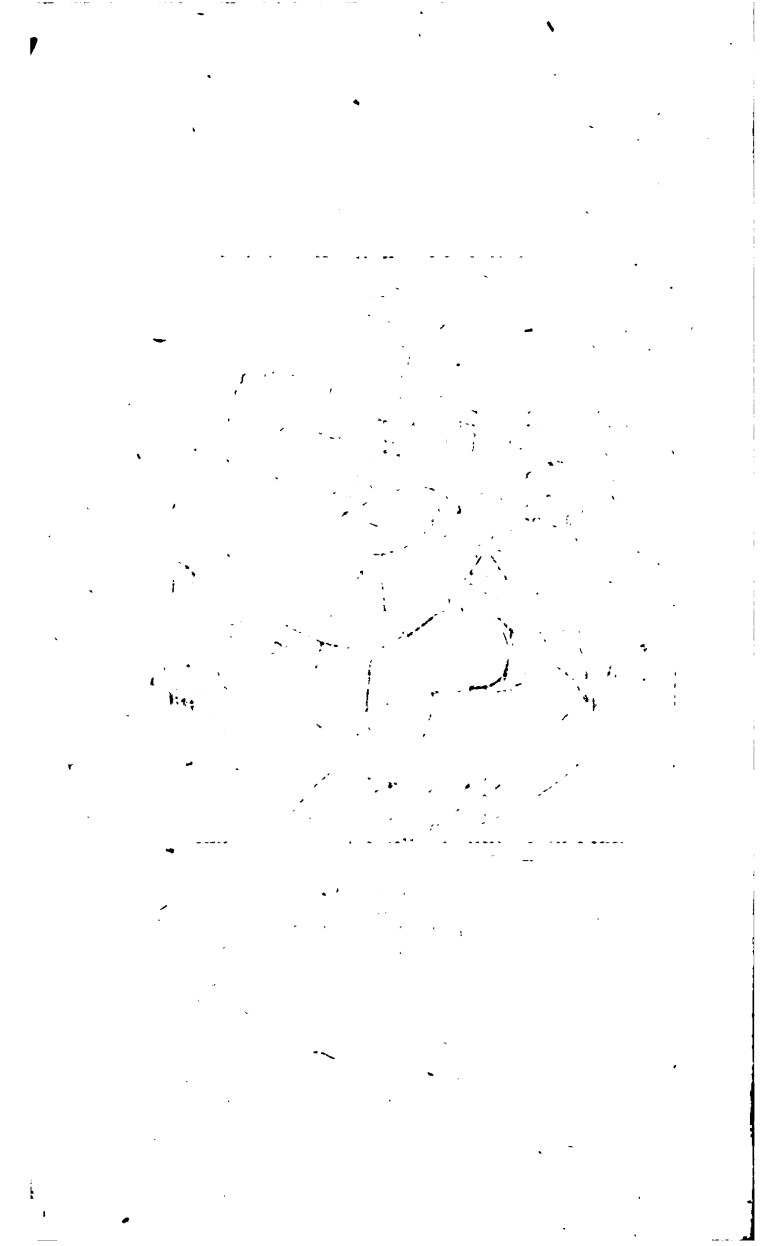
1. *Chlorophyll content* was determined by the method of Arar and
 2. *Chlorophyll content* was determined by the method of Arar and

The games played during the summer
 are a variety of the kind known as "rough
 football," but the most popular is the
 "football" which is played on the
 "rough" and many people are
 disappointed to find that the
 "rough" is the only place where
 it is possible to play the game.

[illegible]

It is the purpose of this study to determine the effect of the use of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* (JAVMA) on the knowledge of the general public regarding the use of antibiotics in food animals. The study was conducted in the United States.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84





THE HOLY FAMILY

KNOWN AS LA VIERGE A LA CHAISE.

This is unquestionably the most celebrated composition of all the portraits of the Virgin executed by Raphael, and is that from which the greatest number of copies have been taken. It is one in which the figure of the infant St John is omitted, which has led many persons to conclude that it is a first draught painted by Raphael himself. The gracefulness of the composition, the charm of the attitudes and the accord of the taces render this picture a perfect specimen of Raphael's talents.

When this picture was taken from the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, to be sent to the Museum of Paris, the commissioners took the precaution of having an exact and minute description drawn up, by Messrs Wicar and Zampieri, of the injury that it had sustained from time, and as there was no urgent necessity for it to be retouched, it was hung up without being either cleaned or varnished. These precautions did not prevent slander from asserting that *the picture had been spoiled*, and this was made a pretext for accusation against M. Denon, in order to deprive him of his place of director of the Museum.

In 1815, this picture, which was valued at 150,000 francs (about l. 6000), was restored to Tuscany. A great number of engravings have been taken from it. The most remarkable are by Sadler, Van Schupen, Bartolozzi, Muller and M. Desnoyers.

Diameter 2 feet 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



SAINTE FAMILLE

DITE LA VIERGE A LA CHAISE.

C'est sans contredit la composition la plus célèbre de toutes les vierges de Raphaël, c'est celle dont il existe le plus de copie; il en est une dans laquelle la figure du petit saint Jean ne se trouve pas, ce qui a fait croire à quelques personnes que c'est une première pensée peinte par Raphaël lui-même. La grace de la composition, le charme de la pose, l'ajustement des figures, rendent ce tableau un modèle parfait du talent de Raphaël.

Lorsque ce tableau fut enlevé du palais Pitti à Florence, pour être envoyé au Musée de Paris, les commissaires prirent la précaution de faire faire, par MM. Wicar et Zampieri, une description exacte et détaillée des détériorations que le temps avait fait éprouver à ce tableau; et comme il n'avait pas un besoin pressant de restauration, il fut mis en place sans être ni lavé ni verni : ces précautions n'empêchèrent pas la calomnie de prétendre que *le tableau avait été abîmé*, et on en fit un prétexte de délation contre M. Denon, afin de lui enlever sa place de directeur du Musée.

En 1815, ce tableau fut rendu à la Toscane; il avait été estimé 150,000 fr. On a fait d'après ce tableau un grand nombre de gravures : celles qu'on remarque principalement sont celles de Sadeler, Van Schupen, Bartolozzi, Muller et M. Desnoyers.

Diam., 2 pieds 3 pouces.



Raphael p.

ST. GEORGE.

68.

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SAINT GEORGE.

In a preceding article (No. 55) we stated that very little was known relative to the life of St George. We may add that several religious and military Orders have been instituted under his name. The most ancient is a military Order founded in Arragon about the beginning of the thirteenth century, under the denomination of **ST GEORGE D'ALFANE**. It was subsequently united to the following.

ST GEORGE DE MONTESA, a military Order founded in 1317 by James III, king of Arragon, in lieu of the Order of the Templars, which had just been abolished.

The most celebrated Order under the invocation of St George is that commonly denominated **ORDER OF THE GARTER**, which was created in 1350 by Edward III, king of England. It consists of only twenty five knights. The king is always *sovereign* of the Order, the bishop of Winchester *prelate*, the bishop of Salisbury *chancellor*, and the dean of Windsor *registrar*.

There was also an Order of **ST GEORGE DE ROUGE MONT**, which was instituted in France, in 1390, by Philibert de Miolans.

A community of regular canons was instituted at Venice in 1404, under the denomination of **ST GEORGE IN ALGA**.

The Order of **ST GEORGE DE MILLESTAD** was instituted in Austria about 1468, by the emperor Frederick III. It consisted of military men and ecclesiastics, who made vows of chastity and obedience, but not of poverty.

This picture, the colouring of which is bright, was evidently not one of the earliest productions of Raphael's pencil. It was painted for the duke of Urbin, and has been engraved by Nicholas Larmeslin.

Height 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



SAINT GEORGE.

Dans un article précédent (n° 55) nous avons dit combien il existait peu de notions sur la vie de saint George; et cependant plusieurs ordres religieux et militaires ont été institués sous son nom. Le plus ancien est un ordre militaire fondé en Aragon vers le commencement du XIII^e siècle, sous le nom de SAINT-GEORGE D'ALFANE. Il fut réuni plus tard au suivant.

SAINT-GEORGE DE MONTESA, ordre militaire fondé en 1377 par Jacques III, roi d'Aragon, pour remplacer l'ordre des Templiers, qui venait d'être aboli.

L'ordre le plus célèbre sous l'invocation de saint George est celui que l'on désigne ordinairement sous le nom d'ORDRE DE LA JARRETIÈRE, et qui fut créé en 1350 par Édouard III, roi d'Angleterre. Il n'est composé que de vingt-cinq chevaliers : le roi est toujours le *gardien* souverain de l'ordre, l'évêque de Winchester en est le *prélat*, celui de Salisbury le *chancelier*, et le doyen de Windsor en est le *greffier*.

Il y eut aussi un ordre de SAINT-GEORGE DE ROUGEMONT, institué en France, en 1390, par Philibert de Miolans.

Une congrégation de chanoines réguliers fut instituée à Venise en 1404, sous le nom de SAINT-GEORGE IN ALGHA.

L'ordre de SAINT-GEORGE DE MILLESTAD fut institué en Autriche vers 1468 par l'empereur Frédéric III; il était composé de militaires et d'ecclésiastiques : on y faisait vœu de chasteté et d'obéissance, mais pas celui de pauvreté.

Ce tableau, d'une couleur brillante, montre un ouvrage qui n'est déjà plus de l'enfance de Raphaël. Il a été peint pour le duc d'Urbin, et gravé par Nicolas de Larmessin.

Haut., 10 pouces 8 lignes; larg., 9 pouces 6 lignes.



Rembrandt p

LA FAMILLE DE TOBIE.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting goals, identifying resources, and determining the steps that need to be taken to address the problem.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the goals are being met.

4. Finally, the fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and making adjustments as needed to improve the outcome.

[illegible]

1. The Commission stated that the Government of the United States has a duty to protect the rights of its citizens, and that it has a duty to protect the rights of its citizens who are in the United States. The Commission stated that the Government of the United States has a duty to protect the rights of its citizens who are in the United States, and that it has a duty to protect the rights of its citizens who are in the United States.

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69



THE FAMILY OF TOBIT.

Tobit, being led into captivity, did not forsake the ways of the Lord; but he fell into distress and became blind. Anna, his wife, far from partaking of his sentiments, reproached him. Tobit was desirous of sending his son Tobias to ask of Gabael the payment of some money which he had lent him, but as the distance was great, it was necessary to have a guide, and the angel Raphael, who was sent by God, presented himself under the name of Azarias and offered to accompany him.

This guardian angel saved young Tobias from death to which he was exposed by a large fish that leaped upon him as he was bathing in the Tigris; he prevailed on him to marry Sara, daughter of Raguel; gave him the counsel necessary to avoid being killed by an evil spirit, as was the fate of the seven husbands she had already had; obtained for him the money that Gabael owed his father; conducted him back with his wife to the paternal roof; and directed him to apply the gall of the fish for the restoration of his father's sight. After all these services, the family of Tobit wished to bestow a reward on Azarias; but he informed them that he was the angel Raphael, and vanished out of their sight.

Rembrandt has represented this last scene with most extraordinary talent. The pious humility of old Tobit, the stupefaction of his son upon seeing the friend whom God had sent him disappear, the astonishment of Sara his wife, and the confusion of Anna his mother upon being convinced that she had been wrong in doubting the protection of heaven: all these different sentiments are pourtrayed with such perfection, that this picture is one of those best calculated to convey an idea of Rembrandt's exalted talents. It has been engraved by Malbette, Vivant Denon and J. de Frey.

Height 2 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth 1 foot 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



LA FAMILLE DE TOBIE.

Tobie le père, emmené en captivité, n'abandonna pas la voie du Seigneur; mais il devint aveugle et malheureux. Anne, sa femme, loin de partager ses sentimens, lui adressait des reproches. Tobie voulut envoyer son fils redemander à Gabellus l'argent qu'il lui avait prêté; mais comme c'était fort loin, il lui fallait un guide, et celui qui se présenta pour le conduire était l'ange Raphaël, envoyé de Dieu sous le nom d'Azarias.

Cet ange gardien évita au jeune Tobie la mort dont le menaçait un grand poisson qui vint à lui lorsqu'il se lavait dans le Tigre; il l'engagea à épouser Sara, fille de Raguel; lui donna les conseils nécessaires pour ne pas être tué par le démon, comme les sept maris qu'elle avait déjà eu; lui fit recouvrer l'argent que Gabellus devait à son père; le ramena avec sa femme dans la maison paternelle, et lui dit d'employer le fiel du poisson pour rendre la vue à son père. Après tous ces services, la famille de Tobie voulait tâcher de s'acquitter avec Azarias; mais il leur annonça qu'il était l'ange Rahaël, et il disparut à leurs yeux.

Rembrandt a représentée cette dernière scène avec le plus grand talent. La pieuse humilité du vieux Tobie, la stupéfaction de son fils en voyant disparaître l'ami que Dieu lui avait envoyé, l'étonnement de Sara sa femme, et la confusion d'Anne sa mère, en reconnaissant que c'est à tort qu'elle a douté de la protection céleste: tous ces divers sentimens sont rendus avec tant de perfection, que ce tableau est un de ceux qui peuvent le mieux faire connaître le talent de Rembrandt.

Il a été gravé par Malbette, Vivant Denon et J. de Frey.

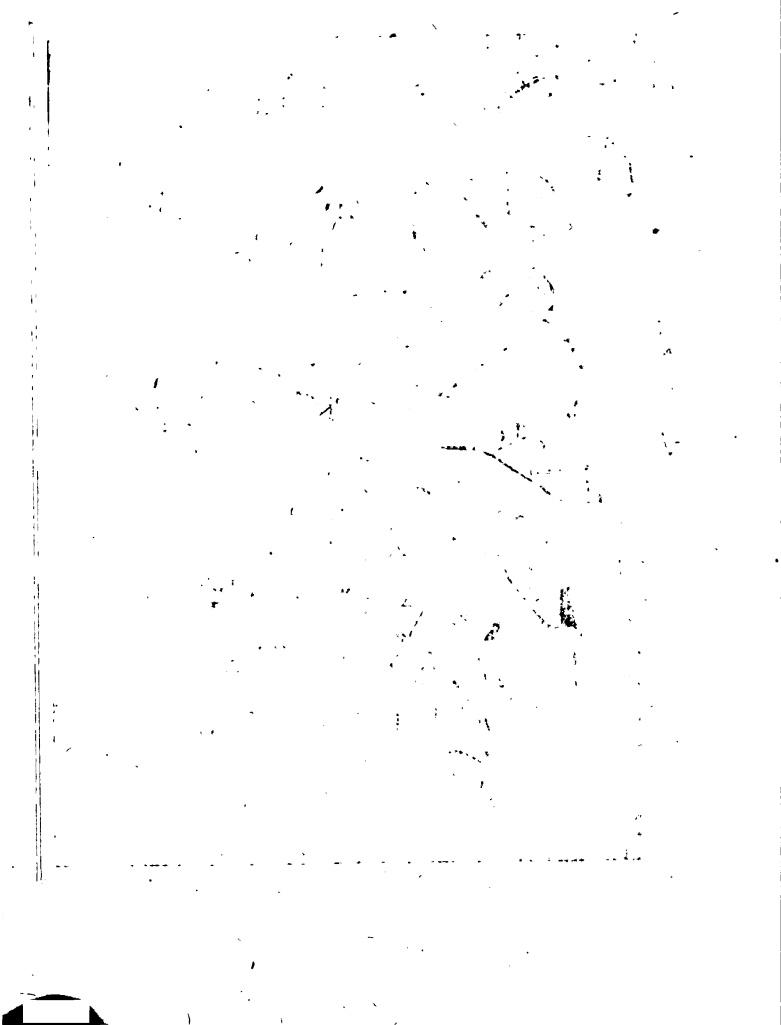
Haut. , 2 pieds; larg. , 1 pied 6 pouces.



RENAUD ET ARMIDE.

Pinson p.

The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. The second part is a description of the methods used. The third part is a description of the results. The fourth part is a discussion of the results. The fifth part is a conclusion.





RINALDO AND ARMIDA.

The intrepid Rinaldo having delivered the warriors whom Armida held captive, the fair enchanteress grew furious, and immediately exclaimed : « It shall not be said that he who offered me such an affront ever dares to boast of it ; he has delivered others from slavery, but shall become a captive himself, and he alone shall suffer all the ills that his companions were to have endured. What do I say ! I would that he should perish, and his death bring ruin on his followers. »

After having described the fury of Armida, Tasso relates the means she employed to cause Rinaldo to fall into her power. He presents him landing on a small island of the Orontes, whither he was attracted by a false inscription which led him to believe that he might there acquire glory. Tasso makes a syren issue from the water, who, by her enchanting strains, induces Rinaldo to forsake the murderous career of arms in which he had become distinguished, and give himself up to the pleasures of love. By her harmonious songs she succeeds in spreading soporific poppies over the eyes of the heedless warrior. « As soon as Armida, who was on the watch, saw her enemy locked in the arms of sleep, eager to satiate her vengeance, she ran to him with hasty steps ; but no sooner had she cast her eyes upon this lovely enemy than she felt her fury instantly subside. In surprize she stops, and gazes on the young hero, who, in a tranquil sleep, seemed to smile on her kindly. »

This is the moment which Poussin has pourtrayed in such a manner as to express the passions which hurried on Armida, and those which force her to stop at the moment when she thought of satiating her vengeance.

An engraving has been taken from this picture by G. Audran.



RENAUD ET ARMIDE.

L'intrépide Renaud ayant délivré les guerriers qu'Armide retenait captifs, la belle enchanteresse entra en fureur, et s'écria aussitôt : « Il ne sera pas dit que celui qui m'a fait un tel outrage ose jamais s'en vanter; il a tiré les autres d'esclavage, mais il y tombera lui-même, et il souffrira seul tous les maux que devaient endurer ses compagnons. Que dis-je! ce n'est point assez pour ma vengeance; je veux qu'il périsse, et que sa mort cause la perte de son parti. »

Après avoir décrit la fureur d'Armide, le Tasse raconte les moyens qu'elle employa pour faire tomber Renaud en sa puissance. Il le montre abordant une petite île de l'Oronte, dans laquelle il fut attiré par une fausse inscription qui lui fit croire qu'il trouverait dans cette île quelque gloire à acquérir. Le Tasse fait sortir des eaux une syrène qui, par des sons enchanteurs, engage Renaud à quitter la carrière meurtrière des armes dans laquelle il s'est signalé, pour se livrer aux plaisirs de l'amour. Par ses chants harmonieux elle parvient à répandre d'assoupissans pavots sur les yeux de l'imprudent guerrier. « Dès qu'Armide, qui l'observait, vit son ennemi entre les bras du sommeil, impatiente de satisfaire sa vengeance, elle courut à lui; mais elle n'eut pas plutôt jeté les yeux sur cet aimable ennemi qu'elle sentit à l'instant sa fureur s'évanouir. Surprise, elle s'arrête; elle regarde ce jeune héros, qui, dans un sommeil tranquille, semblait gracieusement lui sourire. »

Tel est l'instant que Poussin a su rendre de manière à faire sentir également les passions qui conduisaient Armide, et celles qui la forcent à s'arrêter au moment où elle croyait satisfaire sa vengeance.

Ce tableau a été gravé par G. Audran.



MARTYR DE ST. PROTAS.

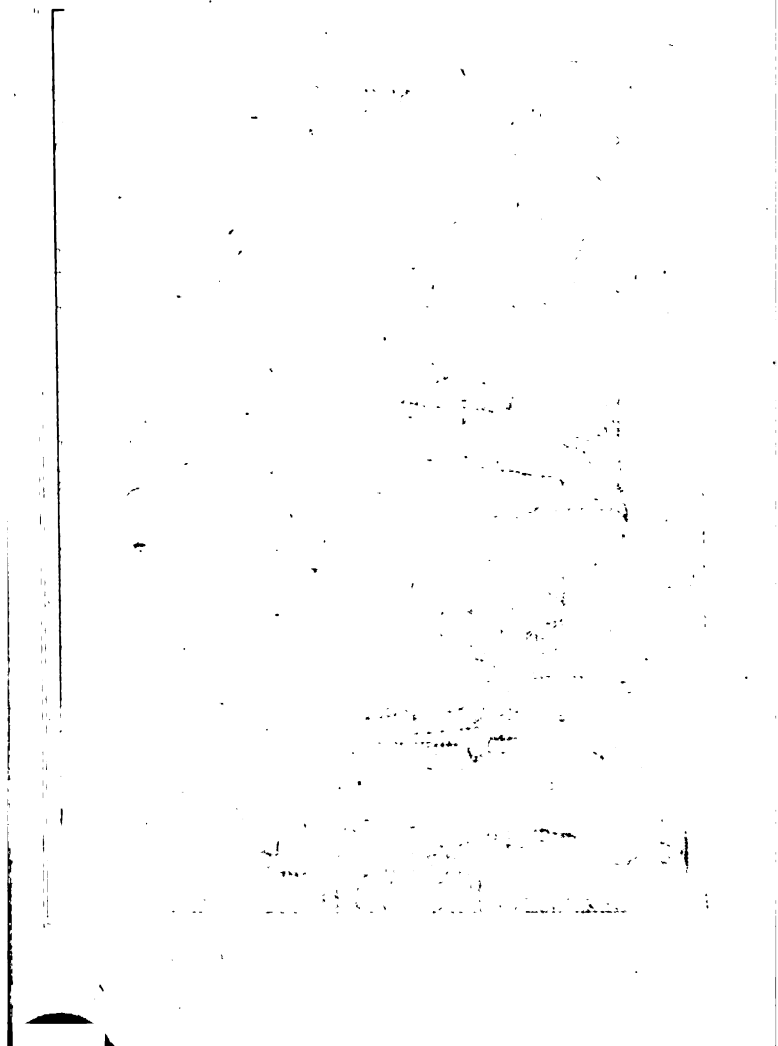
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THE MARTYRDOM OF SAINT PROTAIS.

It is customary to unite St Gervais with St. Protais, because their bodies were found together by St Ambrose, bishop of Milan, in the year 386; but, except this circumstance, every thing related concerning these martyred saints may be called in question.

{ It is not known therefore whether they were brothers, whether they bore arms and were victims of Nero's persecution, or whether they lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and were put to death by command of Artasius, for having refused to sacrifice to false gods. Le Sueur has followed the latter account; but we are at a loss to find why he has separated St Protais from his illustrious companion.

The sublimity of the subject, the beauty of the characters, and the accuracy and just proportions of the draperies, all display most exalted talents. It is one of Le Sueur's finest pictures, and has had the advantage of being engraved by Gerard Audran.



MARTYRE DE SAINT PROTAIS.

On a l'habitude de réunir saint Gervais et saint Protas, parce que leurs corps furent trouvés ensemble par saint Ambroise, évêque de Milan, en l'an 386; mais, excepté ce fait, tout le reste de ce qui regarde ces saints martyrs peut être révoqué en doute.

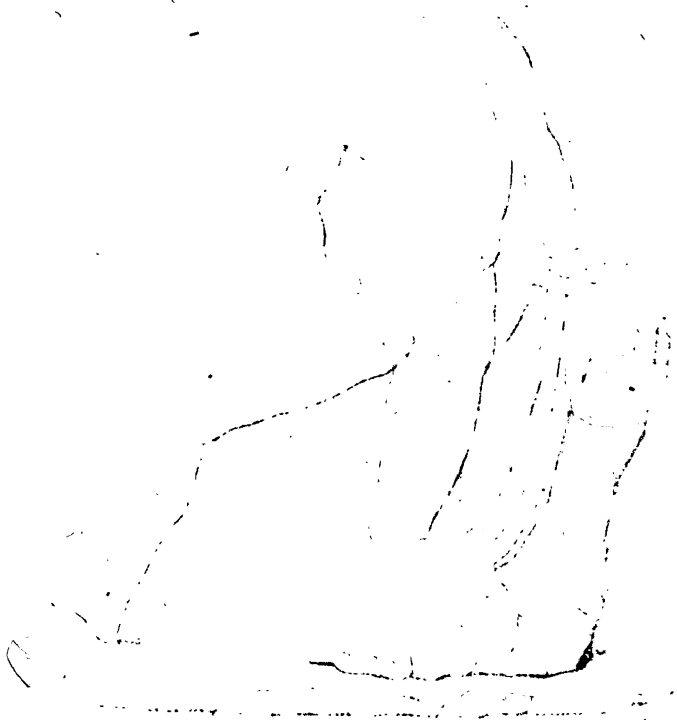
On ne sait donc pas s'ils étaient frères, s'ils ont porté les armes, s'ils furent victimes des persécutions de Néron, ou s'ils vécurent sous le règne de Marc-Aurèle, et s'ils furent mis à mort par ordre d'Artase, pour avoir refusé de sacrifier aux faux dieux. C'est cette dernière version que Le Sueur a suivie; mais nous ignorons pourquoi il a séparé saint Protas de son illustre compagnon.

La noblesse du sujet, la beauté des caractères, la sévérité et la justesse des draperies, tout annonce le plus grand talent. C'est un des plus beaux tableaux de Le Sueur, et il a eu l'avantage d'être gravé par Gérard Audran.



UN FILS DE NIOBE.

72





A SON OF NIOBE.

Niobe, daughter of Tantalus and sister of Pelops, married Amphion, king of Thebes, by whom she had seven sons and seven daughters. This remarkable fruitfulness rendered her so haughty that she scoffed at Latona who had only two children, Latona being indignant, and forgetting her former friendship towards Niobe, resolved on taking terrible vengeance. She had recourse to her children, Apollo and Diana, who united to slay with their shafts all the sons and daughters of Niobe, without it being possible for succour to be afforded them by their father, their mother, their nurses or their instructors.

This fable is certainly an allegory relating to a contagious disease that, probably, carried off in a few moments all Niobe's children, which was regarded as a punishment from heaven for some heinous sin.

The statue here given is that of one of Niobe's sons, and forms a part of the most considerable group known, since it was composed of the whole of that unfortunate family. Pliny, in speaking of these statues, cannot affirm whether they are by Praxiteles or Scopas.

Height 5 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



UN FILS DE NIOBÉ.

Niobé, fille de Tantale et sœur de Pélops, épousa Amphion, roi de Thèbes, et en eut sept garçons et sept filles; cette grande fécondité la rendit orgueilleuse au point de railler Latone, qui n'avait eu que deux enfans. Latone indignée, oubliant l'ancienne amitié qu'elle avait eue pour Niobé, voulut une vengeance, et une vengeance terrible : elle eut recours à ses enfans, Apollon et Diane, qui se réunirent pour accabler de leurs traits tous les fils et les filles de Niobé, sans qu'ils pussent recevoir aucuns secours de leur père, de leur mère, de leurs nourrices ou de leurs pédagogues.

Cette fable est certainement une allégorie relative à une maladie contagieuse qui, probablement, enleva en peu d'instans tous les enfans de Niobé, ce qui aura été regardé comme la punition céleste de quelque grande faute.

La statue que nous donnons ici est celle d'un des fils de Niobé; elle fait partie du groupe le plus considérable que l'on connaisse, puisqu'il se compose de toute cette malheureuse famille. Pline, 'en parlant de ces statues, ne peut assurer si elles sont de Praxitèle ou de Scopas.

Haut., 5 pieds.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

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| | | Alphabetical table of the names of MASTERS, etc. | | |
| | | Title of volume I. | | |
| | | Advertisement. | | |

N. B. The french text of each article, whether notice, table, advertisement, etc., is accompanied by an english translation.

TABLE

DES

PEINTURES ET SCULPTURES

CONTENUES DANS LES LIVRAISONS I A 12 BIS.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Saint Michel. | RAPHAEL. | <i>Musée français</i> |
| | 2 | Sainte Famille. | RUBENS. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 3 | Angélique Arnaud. | CHAMPAGNE. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 4 | Testament d'Eudamidas. | POUSSIN. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 5 | Sépulture d'Atala. | GIRODET. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 6 | Ariane endormie. | | <i>Musée Pio-clémentin.</i> |
| 2 | 7 | La Belle jardinière | RAPHAEL. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 8 | Marche de Silène. | RUBENS. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 9 | Sainte Famille. | POUSSIN. | <i>Galerie Liechtenstein.</i> |
| | 10 | Sainte Cécile. | MIGNARD. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 11 | Psyché. | PRUD'HON. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 12 | Venus accroupie. | | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| 3 | 13 | La Vierge au linge. | RAPHAEL. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 14 | La Vierge tenant un livre. | RAPHAEL. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 15 | Assomption de la Vierge. | POUSSIN. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 16 | La Visitation. | MIGNARD. | <i>Orléans.</i> |
| | 17 | Sapho. | GRÖS. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 18 | Cérès. | | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| 4 | 19 | La Madeleine. | MURILLO. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 20 | Sainte Famille. | RUBENS. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 21 | Martyr de saint Laurent. | LE SUEUR. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 22 | Scène du Déluge. | GIRODET. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| | 23 | Centaure. | | <i>Musée Pio-clémentin.</i> |
| | 24 | Diane de Poitiers. | J. GOUJON. | <i>Musée français.</i> |
| 5 | 25 | Sainte Catherine. | RAPHAEL. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 26 | Neptune et Amphitrite. | JULES ROMAIN. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 27 | Le Christ mort. | CORRÈGE. | <i>Palme.</i> |
| | 28 | Saint Martin. | VAN DYCK. | <i>Roi d'Angleterre.</i> |
| | 29 | Nymphes. | RUBENS. | <i>Roi d'Angleterre.</i> |
| | 30 | Odalisque. | INGRES. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| 6 | 31 | Sainte Cécile. | RAPHAEL. | <i>Musée de Bologne.</i> |
| | 32 | L'Enfant prodigue | P. BATONI. | <i>Galerie de Vienne.</i> |
| | 33 | Les malheurs de la guerre. | RUBENS. | <i>Galerie de Florence.</i> |
| | 34 | Sainte Famille. | POUSSIN. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 35 | Bélisaire. | DAVID. | <i>Cabinet particulier.</i> |
| | 36 | Personnages romains. | | <i>Musée français.</i> |

II TABLE DES PEINTURES ET SCULPTURES, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---------|----|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 7 | 37 | Sainte Famille. | RAPHAËL. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 38 | Massacre des innocens. | GUIDE. | Musée de Bologne. |
| | 39 | Prométhée. | SALVATOR ROSA. | Galerie de Florence. |
| | 40 | Vénus et Adonis. | RUBENS. | Galerie de Florence. |
| | 41 | Daphnis et Chloé. | HERSENT. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 42 | Hercule et Ajax. | | Musée Pio-clémentin. |
| 8 | 43 | Sainte Famille au poisson. | RAPHAËL. | Palais de l'Escurial. |
| | 44 | La Vierge et saint Jérôme. | CORRÈGE. | Musée de Bologne. |
| | 45 | Descente de croix. | RUBENS. | Église d'Anvers. |
| | 46 | Christ mort. | POUSSIN. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 47 | L'Amour et Psyché. | GÉRAARD. | Musée français. |
| | 48 | Antinoüs. | | Musée Capitolin. |
| 9 | 49 | La Vierge du duc d'Albe. | RAPHAËL. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 50 | Mariage de Sainte Catherine. | CORRÈGE. | Musée français. |
| | 51 | Jeux d'Enfans. | POUSSIN. | Galerie Liechtenstein. |
| | 52 | Susanne au bain. | SANTERRE. | Musée français. |
| | 53 | Zéphyr. | PRUD'HON. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 54 | Pollux. | | Musée français. |
| 10 | 55 | Saint George. | RAPHAËL. | Musée français. |
| | 56 | Salomon et la reine de Saba. | ZAMPIERI. | Église de Rome. |
| | 57 | Persée et Andromède. | P. CAGLIARI. | Musée français. |
| | 58 | Agar et Ismaël. | F. BAROQUE. | Galerie de Dresde. |
| | 59 | Mort de Socrate. | DAVID. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 60 | Euterpe. | | Musée capitulin. |
| 11 | 61 | La Visitation. | RAPHAËL. | Palais de l'Escurial. |
| | 62 | Sainte Famille. | AN. CARBACHE. | Galerie de Florence. |
| | 63 | Inconveniens du jeu. | VAN OSTADE. | Musée français. |
| | 64 | Clio, Euterpe et Thalie. | LE SUEUR. | Musée français. |
| | 65 | Booz et Ruth. | HERSENT. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 66 | L'Amour et Psyché. | | Musée capitulin. |
| 12 | 67 | La Vierge à la chaise. | RAPHAËL. | Galerie de Florence. |
| | 68 | Saint George. | RAPHAËL. | Musée français. |
| | 69 | Tobie et sa Famille. | REMBRANDT. | Musée français. |
| | 70 | Renaud endormi. | POUSSIN. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 71 | Martyr de saint Protas. | LE SUEUR. | Cabinet particulier. |
| | 72 | Un fils de Niobé. | | Galerie de Florence. |
| 12 bis. | | Notice sur Salvator Rosa, avec son Portrait. | | |
| | | — sur Le Sueur, <i>idem.</i> | | |
| | | — sur van Ostade, <i>idem.</i> | | |
| | | Table des livraisons 1 à 12 bis. | | |
| | | Table alphabétique des noms des maîtres, collections et sujets. | | |
| | | Titre du volume 1 ^{er} . | | |
| | | Avis. | | |

Nota. Chaque texte français est accompagné d'un texte anglais, soit notice, table, avis, etc.

ERRATA.

No 1, line 1, *for* FRENCH SCHOOL *read* ITALIAN SCHOOL.

No 1, line 4, *for* de Boris *read* de Boissi.

No 9, line 1, *for* LICHTENSTEIN'S *read* LIECHTENSTEIN'S.

No 9, line 15, *for* Lichtenstein's *read* Liechtenstein's.

No 10, line 1, *for* ITALIAN SCHOOL *read* FRENCH SCHOOL.

No 24, last line, *for* long, *read* broad.

No 38, last line, *for* high; broad, *read* height, 8 feet 6 inches; breadth, 5 feet 4 inches.

No 40, last line, *for* broad; high, *read* height, 3 feet 2 inches; breadth 1 foot 7 inches.

No 41, last line, *read* height, 3 feet 8 inches; breadth, 2 feet 11 inches.

No 50, line 1, *for* A. Carrache, *read* A. Correge.

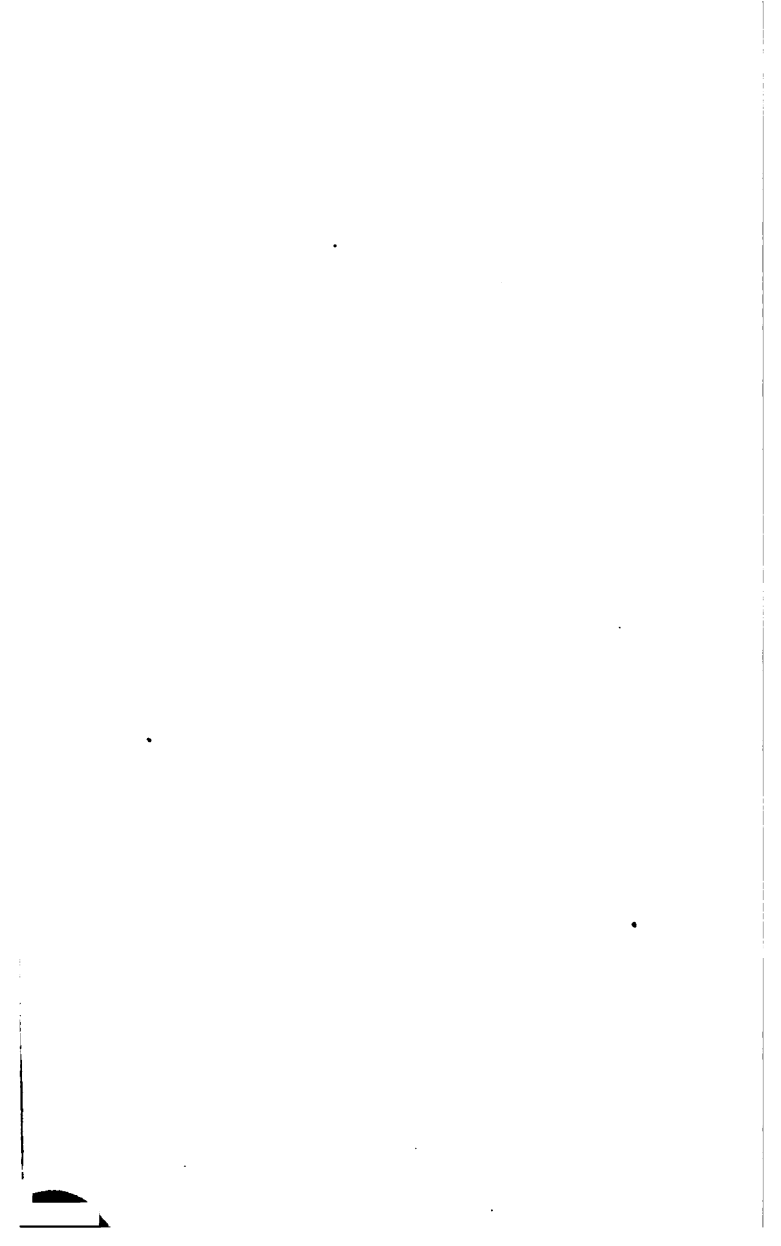
Errata under the print facing No 50, *for* Ant. Carrache, *read* A. Correge.

ERRATA

POUR QUELQUES EXEMPLAIRES.

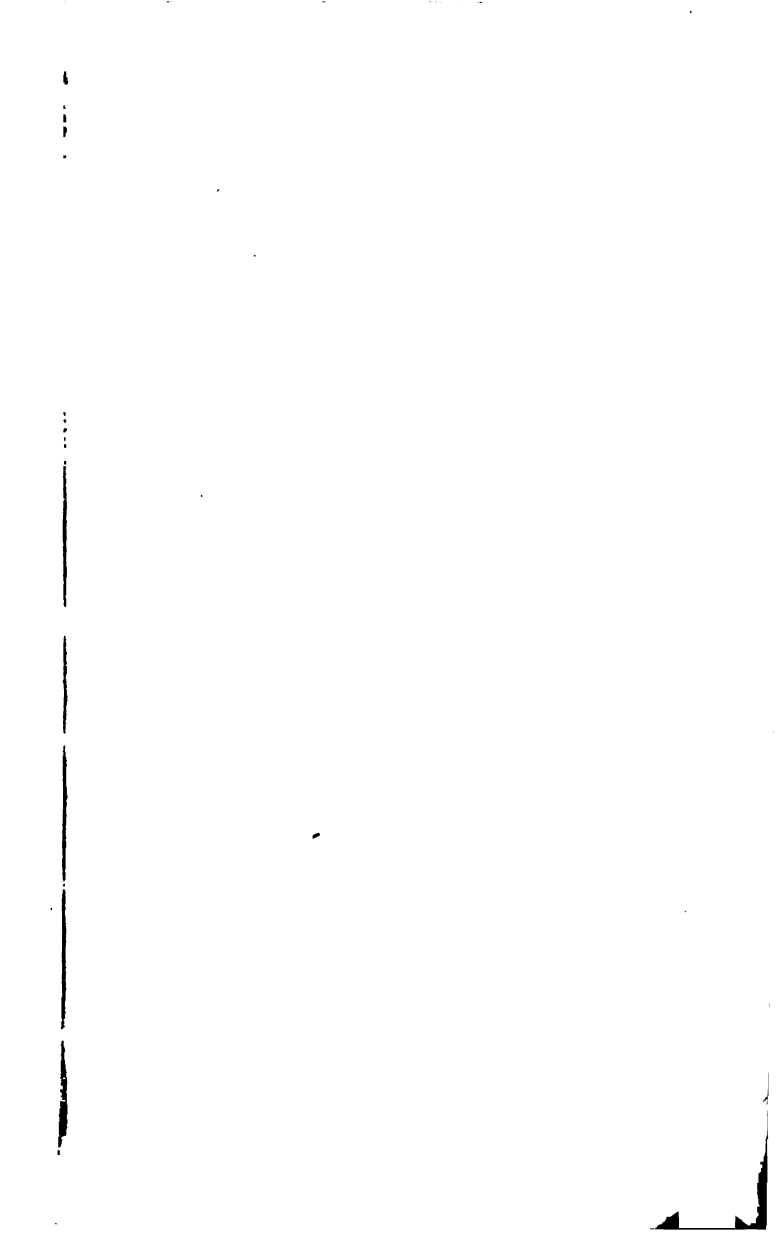
- N° 1, ligne 1, ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE *lisez* ÉCOLE ITALIENNE.
N° 9, ligne 1, LICHTENSTEIN, *lisez* LIECHTENSTEIN;
ligne 4, qu'on a vu précédemment, *lisez* qui se trouve au n° 34;
ligne 16, Lichtenstein, *lisez* Liechtenstein;
N° 10, ligne 1, ÉCOLE ITALIENNE, *lisez* ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE.
N° 20, ligne dernière, Clire, *lisez* Clive.
N° 24, ligne dernière, long., *lisez* larg.
N° 25, ligne 1, ÉCOLE D'ITALIE, *lisez* ÉCOLE ITALIENNE;
ligne 10, quatre ans, *lisez* quatre cents ans;
N° 26, ligne 1, ÉCOLE D'ITALIE, *lisez* ÉCOLE ITALIENNE.
N° 30, par M., *ajoutez* Sudré.
N° 50, ligne 1, A. Carrache, *lisez* A. Corrège.
N° 50, sur la gravure, Ant. Carrache, *lisez* A. Corrège.

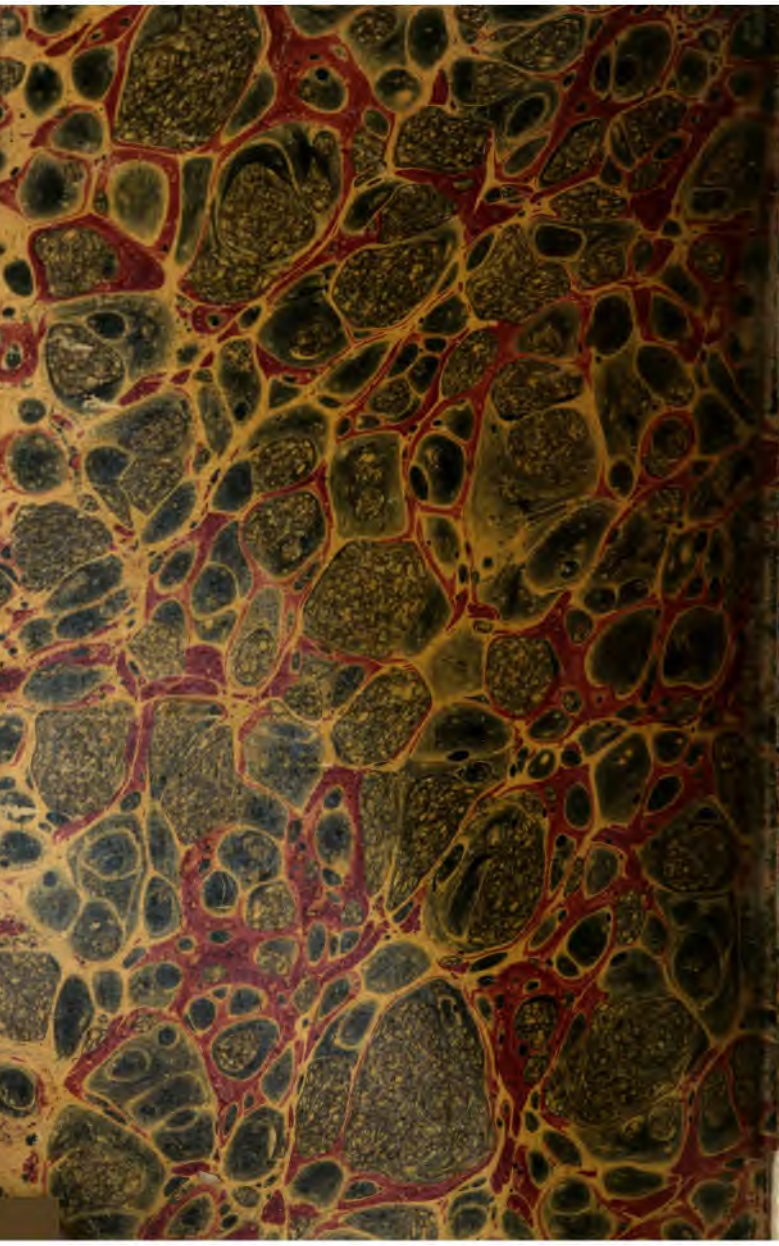












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